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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## Poetry.

### THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgivin' is a comin', an' th' royal turkey bird
Is a roostin' mighty high an' feelin' blue;
An' th' scarlet cranberry is a waitin' t' be stirred
Into appetizin' sass f'r me an' you.
We're a waitin' and a watchin' f'r th' dawnin' of the day
When th' turkey bird is roastin' in th' pan;
An' we ruther guess we're able f'r t' quickly stow away
As much o' Mr. Turk as any man.
Thanksgivin' is a comin' an' it's time that we rejoice
For blessin's that the year has brung cur way;
For th' rain an' sun in season, for a harvest rich an' choice,
For th' soil that careful 'tention will repay.
Singin' praises for th' blessin's we receive;
An' we'll kneel an' give thank off'in's to our evergracious Lord
As we gather 'roun' th' fire Thanksgivin' eve.
So we're goin' to assemble 'round th' royal bandet board.
Thanksgivin' is a comin', an' th' royal Mr. Turk
Is a roostin' on th' very highest lim';
But we're goin' to move his feathers with a scientific jerk,
An' we're goin' t' spend an hour a eatin' him.
We are thankful we are livin'' in a state that beats 'em all,
That we're a little somethin' an' t' spare;
An' we're waitin', yes, a waitin', for t' hear th' dinner call
A ringin' on the crisp Thanksgivin' air.
—Omaha World-Herald.

### THE OLD HOME HAUNTS.

There's a sound that rings in my ears to-day,
That echoes in vague refrain,
The ripple of water o'er smooth-washed clay,
Where the wall-eyed pike and the black bass play,
That makes me yearn, in a quiet way,
For my old fly-rod again.

Back to the old home haunts again,
Back where the clear lake lies;
Back through the woods
Where the blackbird broods,
Back to my rod and flies.

I'm longing to paddle the boat to-day
Through water-logged grass and reeds;
Where the muskrat swims, and the cat-tails sway;
Where the air is cool, and the mist is gray;
Where ripples dance in the same old way,
Under the tangled weeds.

Back on the old oak log again,
Back by the crystal brook;
Back to the bait,
And the silent wait,
Back to my line and hook.

I wish I could wade by the water's edge,
Where the fallen leaves drift by;
Just to see, in the shadow of the ledge,
How dark forms glide, like a woodman's wedge,
Through driftwood piles and the coarse marsh sedge,
And to hear the bittern cry.

Back where the tadpoles shift nnd sink,
Back where the bullfrogs sob;
Back just to float
In the leaky boat,
Back to my dripping bob.

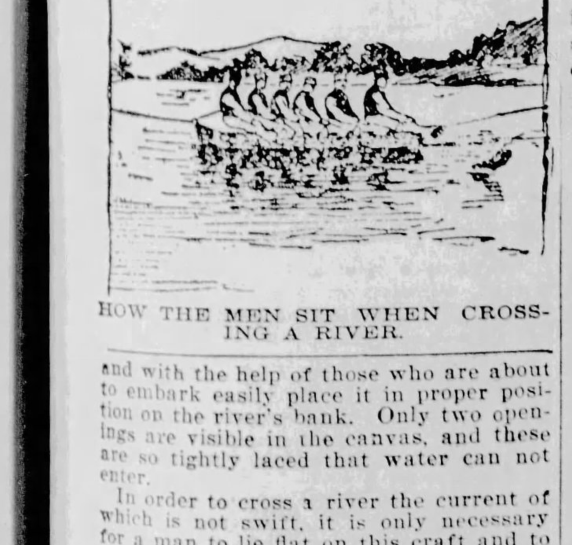
Oh, it's just like this on each misty day,
It's always the same old pain
That struggles and pulls in the same old way
To carry me off for a little stay
By the water's edge, in sticky clay,
To fish in the falling rain.

Back to my long black rubber boots,
Back to my old patched coat;
Back to my rod
And the breath of God—
Home—and my leaky boat.
—F. Colburn Clarke in The Other Side.

## Miscellany.

### A CANVAS RAFT FOR SOLDIERS

Experiments have just been made in France with a novel raft, designed for the use of soldiers, the inventor of which is Captain Habert of the Fifteenth Chasseurs. Fashioned of canvas and stuffed with straw, reeds, rushes or leaves, it is shaped somewhat like a boat. When not in use it can be rolled up like a cloak, and can be carried on a saddle or over a man's shoulder. When the time comes to use it it can be unrolled and fitted for its work on the water in less than fifteen minutes. It is almost impossible to capsize it. Rings are attached to it,



HOW THE MEN SIT WHEN CROSSING A RIVER.

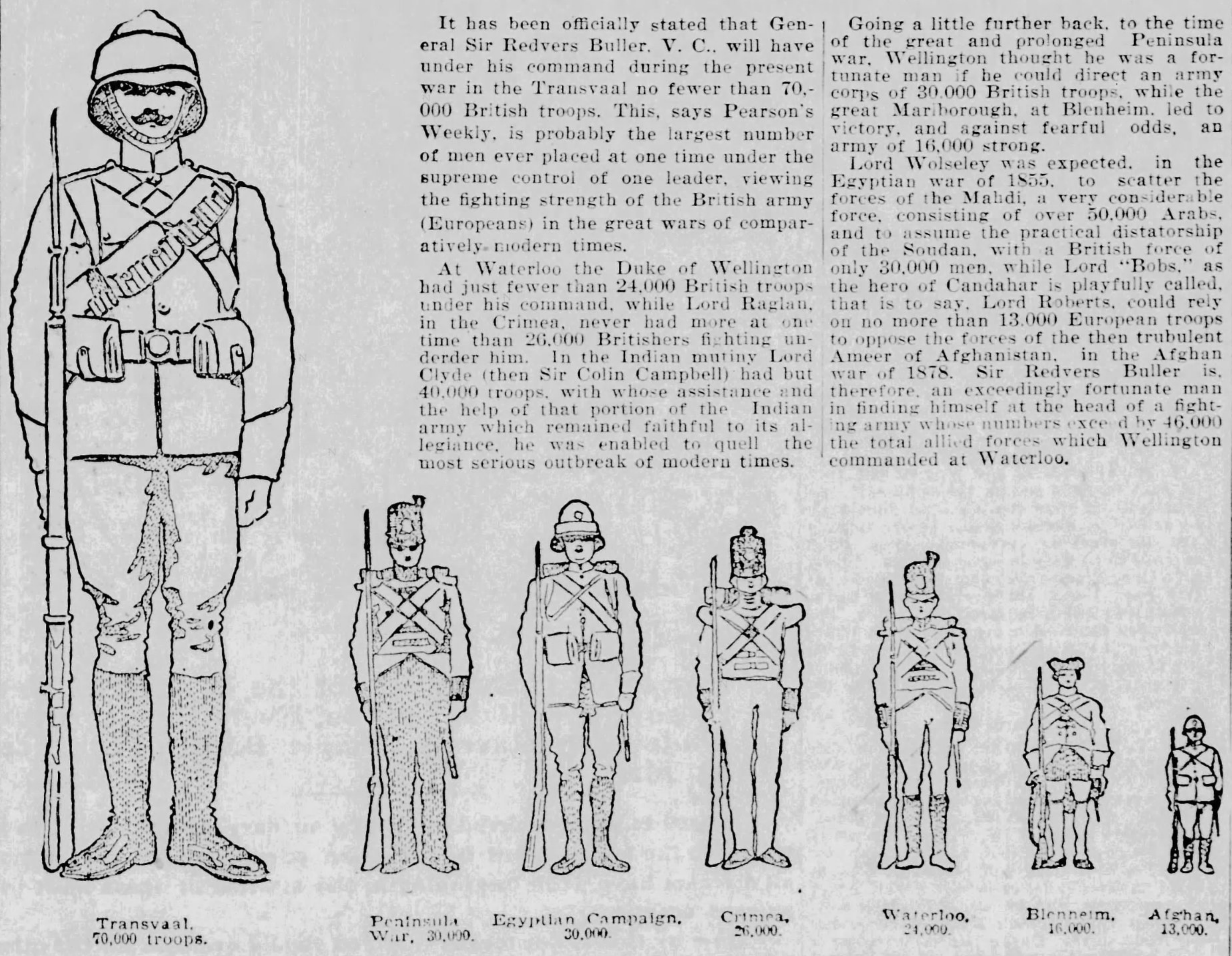
and with the help of those who are about to embark easily place it in proper position on the river's bank. Only two openings are visible in the canvas, and these are so tightly laced that water can not enter.

In order to cross a river the current of which is not swift, it is only necessary for a man to lie flat on this craft and to use his arms as oars. In the case of a swift current it is advisable to connect the two banks by a rope.

At the moment of embarking, the raft is held in a parallel direction to the course of the water and is kept steady by men who hold the rings. Four, five or six men can find room on it, according to its size and the weight of their arms. They sit one behind the other with their legs wide apart and each grips the man before him as firmly as he can with his knees. They must be seated thus before they start, and their knapsack and arms must be safely piled near them. Once afloat they must maintain a stooping position from the moment when they start until they arrive at their destination. They are ordered not to budge an inch, but to remain like statues the whole time they are on the water.

One of these rafts is said to be less dangerous than an ordinary canoe. It will float even if a hole is bored through it and it will not act as a bouy if it happens to be turned upside down. During the last few weeks several hundred French soldiers have tested it in many ways on rivers, and up to date there has not been a single accident. These experiments have shown, however, that two rafts, coupled together, work much more satisfactory than one, and Captain Habert is now engaged in preparing double rafts for the French army.—New York Herald.

# THE BIGGEST BRITISH ARMY EVER SENT ABROAD.



Transvaal, 70,000 troops. Peninsula War, 30,000. Egyptian Campaign, 30,000. Crimea, 26,000. Waterloo, 24,000. Blenheim, 16,000. Afghan, 13,000.

Illustration Showing at a Glance the Total Force of the British Army to be Used Against the Transvaal, Compared With the British Force in Previous Important Battles.

It has been officially stated that General Sir Redvers Buller, V. C., will have under his command during the present war in the Transvaal no fewer than 70,000 British troops. This, says Pearson's Weekly, is probably the largest number of men ever placed at one time under the supreme control of one leader, viewing the fighting strength of the British army (Europeans) in the great wars of comparatively modern times.

At Waterloo the Duke of Wellington had just fewer than 24,000 British troops under his command, while Lord Raglan, in the Crimea, never had more at one time than 26,000 Britishers fighting underder him. In the Indian mutiny Lord Clyde (then Sir Colin Campbell) had but 40,000 troops, with whose assistance and the help of that portion of the Indian army which remained faithful to its allegiance, he was enabled to quell the most serious outbreak of modern times.

Going a little further back, to the time of the great and prolonged Peninsula war, Wellington thought he was a fortunate man if he could direct an army corps of 30,000 British troops, while the great Marlborough, at Blenheim, led to victory, and against fearful odds, an army of 16,000 strong.

Lord Wolseley was expected, in the Egyptian war of 1855, to scatter the forces of the Mahdi, a very considerable force, consisting of over 50,000 Arabs, and to assume the practical distatorship of the Soudan, with a British force of only 30,000 men, while Lord "Bobs," as the hero of Candahar is playfully called, that is to say, Lord Roberts, could rely on no more than 13,000 European troops to oppose the forces of the then trubulent Ameer of Afghanistan, in the Afghan war of 1878. Sir Redvers Buller is, therefore, an exceedingly fortunate man in finding himself at the head of a fighting army whose numbers exceed by 46,000 the total allied forces which Wellington commanded at Waterloo.

## SULTAN OF SULU AND HIS ISLAND DOMAIN.

Mohammed Tamajamalu Kiran, sultan of Sulu, the monarch who is now or who will be something of an issue in American politics, is the ruler of 140 islands, of 120,000 subjects and a dozen wives. The sultan, his people, his wives and the 75,000 slaves in his islands are now subjects of the United States. He is known by many titles other than sultan, for example, "The Stainless One," "The Spotless One" and "The Mountain of Light." His dress is simple, consisting of one garment, after the fashion of a modern night shirt. He is a short, fat man, with a round, boyish face and big, saucerlike eyes. Kiran lives in a small house, protected by a stone wall ten feet high and quite thick. The first floor contains only one room, a large, bare apartment. The sleeping rooms of the "palace" are in the second story. The Moros—that is the name of the sultan's subjects—have the reputation of being an innocent, harmless people; but when Gen. Bates visited the islands on the Charleston, he found that most of the inhabitants went about armed. The mother of the sultan is regarded as the most beautiful woman among her people.

### NEW CIGAR LIGHTER.

A monkey which bites the end of your cigar off and gives you a light or a match is one of the latest novelties for cigar stores. By pulling his tail his mouth comes down and bites off the end af the

cigar. Then you can take a light from the top of his staff and matches from the glass in his left hand.

**An Amusing Russian Game.**

This is a game popular with Russian peasants, described by M. Ivan Strannik:

Kostia sits with his arms folded, cross-legged like a Turk, on a little bench. A big peasant plays the accordion; others look on.

Vanka, after a formidable baseball pitcher's twirl, slaps Kostia on the ear with all his might.

Kostia sways back and forth, without moving arms or legs, but manages to stick on the bench. He has won. If he had fallen off he would have lost.

It is now Vanka's turn.

This is a very amusing sport.

### CUNNING OF A TRANSVAAL SPY.

Numberless stories are being told illustrative of the shrewdness and pertinacity which have made the Boer such a formidable foe. One relates to the manner in which a spy performed a clever piece of work just before the erection of the Johannesburg forts. The spy was ordered to report on the defenses of Chatham. While employed in collecting materials he came upon a certain secret subterranean passage connecting Fort Pitt with—somewhere. He tried to find out hard where that "somewhere" might be, without avail. Rumor said it was Fort Clarence. But Fort Clarence was then—and is now, for that matter—used as a provost prison, and access to its interior was strictly forbidden.

One way of getting within the walls there was and the spy took it. He committed a somewhat serious offense against military discipline, for which he was reduced to the ranks and imprisoned. As he had foreseen, he was consigned to Fort Clarence. The provost sergeant in charge kept rabbits, which were shut at night in a sort of underground passage that opened into the moat—at least, so the other prisoners affirmed. The spy ingratiated himself with the warden and after a week or two he was taken off shot drill and promoted to the post of rabbit keeper in ordinary to the provost sergeant aforesaid. He looked carefully and conscientiously after his four-footed charges. In fact, he spent the greater part of his time cleaning out and whitewashing their underground apartments, with the result that on his release he was able to forward full plans and details to Pretoria.

**Unconscious Plagiarism.**

Crimsonbeak—How history does repeat itself, doesn't it?

Yeast—What now?

"Why, in our town we had a piano concert the other night, and the artist's name was Prof. Gridley. When the manager wes ready to start the show he shouted: 'You may bang away when ready, Gridley.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

**The Worm.**

Mrs. Flashout—Yes, Bobby; all these beautiful silk dresses of mine come from a poor little insignificant worm!

Bobby Flashout—Yes, mamma; and papa is the worm, isn't he?—Puck.

## THEODORE TILTON IN HIS OLD AGE.

Many years ago I was a frightened, bitter, angry little rebel, one of the only two Southern girls in a large school far up the Hudson river, says a writer in the Indianapolis Sentinel. It was not very long after the close of our terrible civil war, and the two angry but helpless little creatures were the victims of the bitter spirit which at that time was still so strong. Suddenly the crowd of tormentors was dispersed by a tall, beautiful girl, the acknowledged queen of the school. She gathered up both into her tender clasp and her voice sang like a clarion as she said, "Cowards! don't you see their black dresses?" It was enough, and in a moment the tide turned and our persecutors became our consolers.

Our rescuer, our guardian angel, as she became henceforth, was a sister of Theodore Tilton, and was about to graduate, while we had just entered school.

The day of her graduation came, and among the judges was Mr. Tilton, then in the zenith of his fame, brilliant, handsome, debonair, with gracious words for every one, but many kind and gentle ones for the sisters, two devoted little worshippers, whose story he had been told.

I was the junior winner of the first prize for spelling, and never will I forget my thrill of conscious self-respect when he said: "The tables are turned and the little rebel has conquered you."

Last spring I was at an afternoon tea in Paris and was attracted by the grandeur of an old man, who towered above all present like a giant among pigmies. Some vagrant memory was stirred so I asked the name of the "grand old man" and was told that he was Theodore Tilton, and that he never permitted himself to be presented to strangers, unless, knowing who he was, they themselves requested a presentation. Doing homage to the spirit which prompted such a course I asked that we might be introduced and then followed such an hour of pleasant reminiscences as will not soon be forgotten. From the beautiful spot upon the banks of the Hudson, where we first met, we wandered through many lands and many scenes. I had known him first when he was like a giant tree of the forest, in the pride and pomp of its full new growth. I saw him again, like that same giant tree, which, having withstood the warring and buffeting of the elements, stood covered with hoary moss, still straight and strong, above the petty things of life, but—alone. To-day, he is the center of a circle of loving friends, who amidst brilliancy of intellect and height of social position still feel that his presence gives them honor. His face shows the impress of such agony as few souls have battled with and have lived, but it also shows the courage of the vanquisher of himself. So to-day Theodore Tilton stands, ever lonely, ever aloof, but to the last with haughty head unbent.

### DELICATE GIRL.

A young man spent Sunday with his best girl over on Pipe creek somewhere, and noticed she did not eat much for dinner or supper. He asked her, with a kind smile, if she was sick, and she replied by saying she seldom ate much at any time.

On Monday morning he met the girl's little brother going to school, and asked him how his sister was. The little boy told him that "she was just awful sick, that mamma told her she had eaten too much pumpkin pie, cold cabbage and fat bacon last night after you went home." The young man askedif a doctor had been called. The boy said: "No; Sis is afraid to send for Dr. Aplin for fear he would find out what made her so sick and tell it to her friends."—Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger.

**Cost of English Fox Hunting.**

The figures relating to fox hunting in Britain are interesting and show that a large amount of money is annually expended on what is considered by some as a barbarous practice and by its followers as the finest form of sport. There are now 221 packs of fox hounds in the United Kingdom—180 in England, 26 in Scotland, and 15 in Ireland, and these packs consist of 8,000 couples of hounds, and they necessitate the employment of 100,000 horses of the value of $35,000,000, involving an outlay of $25,000,000 per annum for their maintenance.

**A Matter of Pride.**

"Cecil Rhodes must be a very proud man since the Boers offered $25,000 for his head."

"Yes; I suppose he's careful to see that it's on straight every time he walks out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**A New Designation.**

"Mr. Fodderingham talks about his new autocrat all through each meal," remarked Miss Bellingham.

"Yes; he's a regular autocrat of the breakfast table," commented Miss Goldsborough.

# FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

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Paris, Nov. 17.—In a more pronounced degree than at previous expositions, the promoters and organizers of the Paris fair have been inspired by the noble desir to assure pure art a vast and important place beside the products of commerce and industry. From all points of view, the Exposition of 1900 is more truly a centennial than was the 1889 Exposition, for, whereas the latter was ostensibly held in order to celebrate the glories of the great revolution which so dramatically closed the final years of the eighteenth century, next year's Fair will rise between two other centuries like a great lighthouse whose luminous rays shall illuminate the vast panorama of victories gained during a hundred years by art and science over matter. In this great manifestation architecture will occupy a prominent place. The buildings of the Paris Exposition are to-day sufficiently advanced for one to say that French architects have been notably successful, and that next year visitors to the Exposition will see artistic palaces and pavilions well worthy to house the specimens of art and industry that will shortly arrive here from all quarters of the globe to be exhibited in them. The humble looms of centuries gone-by will be side by side with the most perfect weaving machines of the day, in a palace built by the latest methods. The water colors of a Claude Vernet will be hung in close proximity to the immense canvases of a Puvis de Chavannes, in the grandest art palace of the world.

**Arhitecture's Rapid Evolution.**

The evolution of architecture has been rapid in recent years; in 1900 it will be demonstrated, at least from certain points of view, that many a great change has been wrought within the last decade. From the days of Preston's immense iron and glass cage, the Crystal Palace, architecture underwent no great transformation until 1888, when the French architects Dutret and Formige established the possibility of introducing new elements into the construction of buildings.

GRAND PALACE OF FINE ARTS, PARIS EXPOSITION.

They vanquished the rigidity of iron, and one gazed with astonishment on their gigantic metallic skeletons into which they inserted large terra cotta panels and decorative pottery. And while Europe was still discussing the advantages and disadvantages of this "new style" of architecture, arguing about the danger of utilizing for the exterior decoration of buildings materials that heretofore had been solely employed for interior artistic embellishments, young American artists, more daring than their European colleagues, were experimenting with and adopting the processes used by the French for the first time at the Paris Exposition of 1889. American architects forged ahead rapidly, and thanks to their own peculiar temperament, soon overtook

CENTRAL PORCH OF SMALL ART PALACE, PARIS EXPOSITION.

their European confreres. At the present day, if they are not endowed with the steadier artistic taste inseparable from the more developed sense of art of the French, American architects have achieved things so extraordinary that in the studios of the architects of Paris Exposition one constantly hears mentioned the names of America's leading architects, and sincere praise bestowed on their buildings by colleagues who admire the daring of their designs, their remarkable originality, and their rapid and practical methods of execution.

**Two Palaces of Art.**

As far as the two permanent Palaces of Art in the Champs Elysees are concerned, their general tone of architecture is quite worthy of the city of Paris, and in their classical outlines they will compare favorable with buildings of the greatest periods of French architecture. These two palaces form part of a grand ensemble, beginning at the Louvre, extending as far as the Arch of Triumph, which stands at the top of the avenue des Champs Elysees, and comprising the various buildings around the Place de la Concorde, the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel des Invalides.

The lion's share of the architectural honors of the Paris Exposition will fall to the lot of Charles Girault, the architect and designer of the Small Palace of Art, and director general of architecture of the entire Champs Elysees section of the Exposition. M. Girault entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1873, where, in 1880, he was awarded a first grand prize. Since then M. Girault has obtained a first-class medal of the Central Society of Architects. For the Universal Exposition of 1889 he designed and built the Palace of Hygiene on the Esplanade des Invalides, and the Pavilion of the Chamber of Commerce, on the banks of the Seine. In more recent years he has designed the beautiful monument that the widow of the great Pasteur has erected to the memory of her husband, at the Pasteur Institute, rue Dutot, Paris.

The Girault or Small Palace of Art has the form of a trapeze. In the center of the main facade is a large porch, access to which is gained by fifteen broad steps. On either side of the porch are exhibition halls, receiving excellent light through seven large bay windows. At the various angles of the building are other slightly projecting pavilions. The posterior facade has also seven windows, the central one being larger than the others and adorned with a balcony. Both facades are connected with the lateral halls by projecting pavilions. In the center of the building is a patio, or small garden, surrounded by galleries. A handsome cupola surmounts the atrium of this palace. At the Exposition of 1900 this building will contain the retrospective art exhibition from its furthermost origin until the year 1800. It is evident that M. Girault has endeavored to make the new palaces of art two of the most modern and useful buildings in the capital. No architectural, no ornamental detail has been neglected. Without being similar in any way, there is, from an architectural point of view, a certain sameness about them necessitated, it will be easily conceived, by the fact that they are built opposite each other. It would not have been possible to place, in such close proximity and on the same avenue, palaces of absolutely dissimilar architecture.

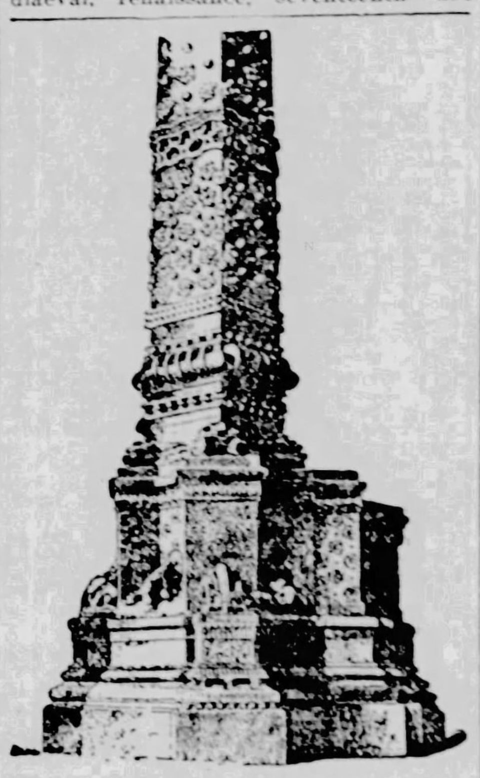
**The "Grand Palais."**

On one side of the avenue Nicholas II. is the Grand Palace of Art, a huge, imposing building, which will probably prove exceedingly interesting to architects and connaisseurs, but which it will be difficult for ordinary mortals to appreciate otherwise than in its ensemble. Notwithstanding its extraordinary dimensions, this monumental structure will not throw the Girault Palace into the shade, for the latter is of a design so original, so harmonious in all its details—almost Louis Quinze in style—that it elicits praise even from those who have only the faintest notions of architecture.

The designers of the grand palace are MM. Louvet, Deglane and Thomas, the first and last named being responsible for the front and posterior facades respectively, and M. Deglane, for the central portion of the palace, which contains a monumental iron staircase leading to the picture galleries on the first floor. This staircase will be supported by columns of green prophyry imitating bronze. In its general aspect it belongs to the most classical period of French architecture; it forms a sort of connecting link between the masterpieces of epochs gone-by and contemporary productions. Its designers, however, cannot affirm that they have introduced anything absolutely original, with the exception of the exterior colored friezes and certain ornamental details.

**A Remarkable Frieze.**

The principal frieze runs the entire length of the facade of the palace on avenue Nicholas II.; it is almost 240 feet long by 10 feet high, and was designed by Louis Edouard Fournier. It illustrates the history of the great epochs of art, and comprises ten panels, five of which are devoted to ancient art and five to modern art. The first five are symbolical of Indo-Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Roman Byzantine, and Arabic art, the latter five portray Roman, mediaeval, renaissance, seventeenth and



BASE OF MINARET, GRAND ENTRANCE.
Paris Exposition.

eighteenth centuries, and twentieth century art. The figures on the frieze are painted green on a red ground, the costumes being set off in gold and turquoise blue. As the colors have been handled with great skill, the frieze, which readers must not, from the brief description above, imagine to be lacking in harmony, gives one the exact impression of a tapestry. The white monotony of the palace itself is relieved, and this experiment in polychromy will certainly be extensively adopted in years to come. High up on the corners of this palace are huge groups of sculpture by M. Recipon, the principal design representing "Honor dominating Discord." This piece of sculpture is 38 feet broad and 25 feet deep. In the Grand Palace of Fine Arts the entire contemporaneous exhibition of art, chiefly composed of paintings and sculpture, and the decennial and centennial art collections will be exhibited.

On the Esplanades des Invalides, the designs, if not very imposing, are still extremely agreeable to the eye. The massive architecture of the Hotel des Invalides would have crushed any attempt at stately construction. The temporary Manufactures Building, the ephemeral Palace of Diversified Industries, Ceramics, and Glassware, designed by E. Esquie and Tropey-Bailly, have been built with one main object in view; to obtain the greatest effects at the lowest cost possible. No particular style is visible on the Esplanade des Invalides, all periods being more or less represented, from the renaissance until the present day, with the result that a graceful impression is derived from the mingling of these various epochs and from the splendor of the general decoration.

**Competition for Prizes.**

Another prominent exposition architect is M. Binet, the designer of the monumental and principal entrance to the exposition, now in course of construction on Place de la Concorde. It is a triumph of nineteenth century decorative art. M. Binet is one of the leading artistic decorators of the day. His designs for the Grand Palace of Art, drawn up in conjunction with M. Deglane, were awarded the second prize in the governmental competition. Apropos of these competitions, which were held in August, 1896, a sum of $9,000 was distributed as prizes among the authors of the five best designs of the Grand Palace. The following architects were the prize takers: MM. Louvet, Deglane, Binet, Thomas, Girault, and Tropey-Bailly. For the Small Palace of Art a sum of $3,000 was awarded, the first prize being given unanimously to M. Girault. Apart from the winners of cash premiums the government decided to entrust the designs of the various other Exposition buildings to the unsuccessful competitors.

In conclusion, it may be said that in designing the temporary buildings of the Exposition, architects have been allowed ample freedom. Exceedingly original, some of these buildings surely are; yet every one has, more or less, a style adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. They are elegant and well proportioned, and it will be conceded that a certain amount of harmony exists between them, no too striking feature having been introduced that was likely to mar the success of the ensemble.

Frederic Mayer

MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING, PARIS EXPOSITION.

## THE MAKING OF RAILROAD MAPS.

One marked effect of the progress of American arms, the extension of American supremacy in other lands and the expansion of the foreign market for American goods has been a more general demand for maps of foreign countries. Heretofore map-making for general and not for technical or topographical requirements has been a feature of the publishing business of the United States, and in cheap, accurate, portable, up-to-date and comprehensible railroad maps the United States has long been at the head of all countries.

The process of railroad map-making is not so simple as might at first sight appear. The map-maker takes a flat copper plate and smokes the face by contact with the flame from a gas burner. Then he covers it with a composition of wax and gum. To make the composition even over its surface the plate is heated and it is then ready to receive a transfer of the draughtsman's work on tracing paper. The back of the paper is covered lightly with chalk and this chalked surface is laid upon the wax composition which covers the copper plate. Then the engraver, with a steel pencil, goes over the lines of drawing. As the steel point moves over the paper the drawing is copied on the composition.

The engraver then goes over the chalk lines, cutting out the wax composition, and the next feature of the work is the marking upon it of the names of the cities and stations and the typographical symbols used in map-making, such as a circle for a county seat, a circle with a Maltese cross in the center for a state capital, and an asterisk for steamboat connections. These typographical marks are made with ordinary type, which fit into a hand stamp.

The name of each place, in whatever form of type is desired, is stamped upon the soft surface of the composition layer, and when there has been completed by this process a copy of the drawing, a copper electrotype of it is made, from which the map is printed.

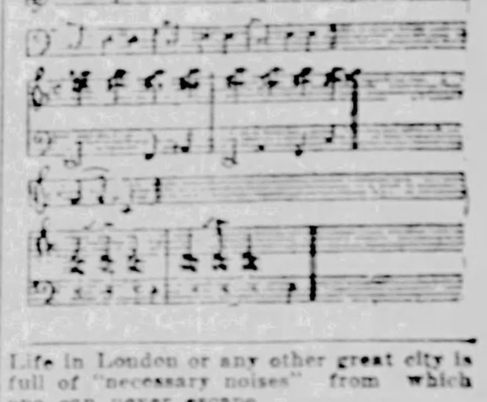
There are fully 500 railroad companies in the United States requiring maps of their line or system, as the case may be, for distribution. Some of these maps are for advertisements; some are circulated for the convenience of travelers and contain on one side timetables; some are framed at railroad stations; others are sent to hotels; others are in demand by drummers, shippers and freight agents, and still others are sent abroad.

Compared with the clumsy, expensive, often misleading and always unsatisfactory railroad maps of other countries, and especially those published on the continent of Europe, the supremacy of the American maps is marked.

In some departments of map-making, such as geological maps, navigation charts and military maps, the American supremacy is less marked when compared with the work of publishers of other countries, but in respect of railroad map-making there is no comparison. The American publishers are far ahead.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### LONDON'S CITY NOISES.

Although Londoners are perfectly accustomed to the noises of a city, they can never attain perfect quiet outside of a telephone chamber or a padded room.



Life in London or any other great city is full of "necessary noises" from which one can never escape.

Some of these "necessary noises" an expert has expressed in music for the Daily Mail. This is the order of them as they appear in the cut:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Electric Car. | 3. Motor Car. |
| 5. "Milk." | 2. Train Whistle. |
| 4. Hansom Cab. | 1. Steam Siren. |

**Started a Run.**

A very simple statement proved very unfortunate to a savings institution in the rural district recently. An editor, in whiting of the institution in his paper, said:

"The president is a very tall man; the cashier is short."

And in less than an hour the excited depositors were asking "How much? How much?"—Atlanta Constitution.

**A Cloud Change.**

"See, Edmund," called the poetical girl, "those sunset clouds which were silver, are now lead."

"Lead!" muttered Edmund, who was thinking of dollars. "Then I guess we had better try to pass them on conductors when the car is crowded."—Chicago News.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Freak Apples.**

We have waited to get all the letters that are probably coming on the subject of freak apples—some on one side and most on the other. We will now close the discussion so far as The Blade is concerned. We have quite a number of letters from people who have eaten and raised such apples, but whose letters contain nothing additional to what has already been published. We will end this matter by printing the two following letters. This is from E. S. G., Canaseraga, N. Y:

If one should plant 100 seeds, all from the same apple tree, he might get 100 sorts of apples, for no variety, so far as known, ever reproduces itself from the seed. There would be red, green or yellow apples, large and small, sweet and sour, with perhaps now and then one-half sour and half sweet, which, rightly considered, is not much more of a freak than separate sweet and sour apples from the seed of the same tree. I believe these freaks to be seedlings in every case—the split bud story coming afterward, in the attempt to account for them. I notice in this section that the bud-splitting is always done by some grandfather or great uncle, years ago. No one, so far as appears, ever saw it done. Suppose this very difficult and delicate operation to succeed, what then? A bud once formed has its disposition to produce fruit after its own kind as firmly fixed as it ever will be, and the only difference between the split bud method and ordinary grafting would be that the line of union in the former would be vertical instead of horizontal. Such a tree would put forth buds and branches from one side of its trunk bearing one sort, while the other side would produce the other.

When the top of a young tree is cut off, and a scion grafted in, do you expect the lower half of each apple will be of the sort borne by the stock while the upper half is like those borne by the graft? And yet this would be if the other is. It is a pity that The Blade should assist in the propagation of this hoary old chestnut.

The opinion of the editor of the Question Bureau inclines to agree with that of the above writer. But we give the following from C. H. P., Yuba City, Cal., for what it may be worth:

"To my certain knowledge the operation has been successfully performed. I have repeatedly eaten fruit from the tree, every apple having a well defined seam around it from stem to blossom, like a casting from the mould and every limb and twig bearing the same mark. The operation, though simple, is an exceedingly difficult one to perform, and if done by an expert, not one per cent would be expected to live. The operation is performed as follows. A sweet and a sour bud are inserted on the opposite sides of a young and thrifty tree. The following year or later the two terminal buds can be nicely split, placed together and confined in place till they unite and form one limb. The case referred to was in the state of Maine, more than forty years ago, but plenty of affidavits could be produced to prove the above."

This ends it. Don't send the Bureau any more letters about it, unless you know exactly how these freak apples are produced, to your own knowledge.

**The Glacial Epoch.**

"What reasons do geologists give for stating that the polar ice cap covered our northwestern states at one time? Has the pole shifted, or did the ice cover Asia as well, or did these hardheads, etc., rain down from a comet during the age of fire and gravel—'Ragnarok'?"—E. F. A., Millbank, S. D.

First, Ignatius Donnelly's fantastic book, "Ragnarok," has not one believer among geologists or other scientific men. It is simply a wild theory, which twists some facts to suit its author, who is not a man of scientific training. The theory of the shifting of the pole is not accepted by modern scientists. The cause of the glacial epoch is utterly unknown.

It is impossible for us to take space to give you the proofs from which geologists believe in the glacial epoch. It was universal over the northern hemisphere, and also over the southern, though probably alternating. Were you here on the shores of Lake Erie, you can see solid rocks planed and grooved by the huge ice glacier, just the same as glaciers in mountain regions do the same thing today. If you were walking over a prairie without evidence of human occupation, and should find a watch on the ground, it would be pretty good evidence that some man had been there before you, would it not? Well, you can go over the northern half of Ohio and find granite bowlders of a variety found only in the Canadian highlands, north of Lake Ontario. That is pretty good evidence they came from there. Well, geologists have given years of study to the matter. They are familiar with the way in which material is transported, and they can find nothing but ice capable of transporting such huge blocks. Besides, we find gravels, bowlder clay interspersed with small bowlders, and other evidences of the action of ice and water. Borrow a school geology and read up on the subject.

**World's Navies.**

"Will you kindly tell me the grades or size of the different navies, what country has the finest navy, and where are our navy yards situated?"—B. N. C., Belleville, W. Va.

The British navy is the largest in the world. It is her policy to have a navy equal to those of any two other European powers, and she is doing it. She had, last year, the latest figures at hand, 44 first class battleships, 21 second class, 9 third class, 21 coast defense vessels, 31 armored cruisers, 104 cruisers of second and third classes, 48 seagoing gunboats, 54 river gunboats, 49 auxiliary vessels, 36 torpedo boat destroyers, 76 torpedo boats, first class, and 112 torpedo boats, second or third classes.

France has 18 first class battleships, 18 second class, 19 coast defense vessels, 4 armored cruisers, 20 cruisers, second and third classes, 36 seagoing gunboats, 31 river gunboats, 29 auxiliary vessels, 18 torpedo boat destroyers, 112 torpedo boats, first class, and 188 of second and third classes.

Germany has 6 first class battleships, 10 second class, 19 coast defense, 2 armored cruisers, 3 first class cruisers, 3 second and third class cruisers, 17 seagoing gunboats, 15 gunboats, 16 auxiliary vessels, 11 torpedo boat destroyers, 109 first class torpedo boats, and 33 of second and third classes.

Italy has 10 first class battleships, 2 second class, 3 third class, 3 coast defense vessels, 5 armored cruisers, 14 second and third class cruisers, 17 seagoing gunboats, 8 river gunboats, 16 auxiliary vessels, 18 torpedo boat destroyers, 110 first class torpedo boats, and 84 of second and third classes.

Austria-Hungary has 2 second class battleships, 5 third class, 2 armored cruisers, 1 first class cruiser, 14 of second and third classes, 4 sea-going gunboats, 7 river gunboats, 39 first class torpedo boats and 50 of the second and third classes.

Russia has 11 first-class battleships, 7 second class, 5 third class, 17 coast defense vessels, 5 armored cruisers, 4 first-class cruisers, 16 of the second and third class, 29 sea-going gunboats, 41 river gunboats, 39 auxiliary vessels, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 85 torpedo boats, first class, and 130 of second class and third class.

Other countries have navies, of course, but they are much smaller. The above lists do not include transports, repair vessels, tugs, school ships, etc.

The gun-power of the above navies is as folows:

| | Great Britain | France | Germany | Italy | Austria Hungary | Russia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heavy guns... | 1,320 | 490 | 294 | 192 | 142 | 512 |
| Second'y guns | 5,200 | 2,900 | 1,094 | 1,402 | 440 | 1,346 |

**Lincoln's Fast Day.**

J. P. P., Cameron, Mo., sends the following in answer to a recent query: "President Lincoln's Fast Day was proclaimed August 12, 1861, to be held on September 30, 1861. I never knew of any the spring of 1863."

**President McKinley and Wine.**

A. A. H., Jupiter, N. C., sends the following, clipped from some church paper, published in Greensboro, N. C., and asks as to its truth:

"What the Methodist Episcopal church ought to do with President McKinley for his conduct in drinking alcoholic liquors in the presence of thousands of people in Chicago we do not know precisely, but there is no doubt in our mind that every Christian voter should refuse to vote for a man for President of the United States that thus insults the Christian people of the country."

G. W. M., McPaul, Ia., also makes a similar inquiry. The fact is, all these stories are started by some one for political affect. They are not true. On November 25, at the convention of the Epworth league, the matter was discussed by officials of the Methodist church. Bishop Ninde said:

"I am a rabid teetotaler, and I believe that any Methodist holding an exalted position should be particularly careful that his conduct should be in every way exemplary. I include the President.

"But, as I understand it, President McKinley was not guilty of the offense charged. I am informed that he told Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, that the statement was untrue; that he did not drink wine at a banquet or anywhere else. I also have it from a bishop in Washington, D. C., who purposely had a personal conversation with the President, that Mr. McKinley told him he had at all times been very observant of the rules of the Methodist church, and that he had obeyed them. President McKinley's statement settles the matter. His word is not and cannot be doubted."

The papers which have printed this libelous attack on the President should have the honor to print Bishop Ninde's words in full.

**Our Merchant Marine.**

"Was not the mercantile marine tonnage of the United States before the civil war greater than that of any other nation? And why is it that she has not regained that supremacy which was lost at the time of the civil war? Instead of paying millions of dollars to foreign ships, why not have our commerce carried on in American bottoms? If it paid before the war, why not now? As a nation we are forging ahead in almost all other lines of business. Why not in this?"—Subscriber, Middletown, Cal.

In the years following the war of 1812, American vessels carried the greater part of our own foreign trade, not of the entire world. When the era of iron vessels came in, England could build them cheaper than we could, and there was a backwardness in America about abandoning wooden vessels. As a result, British vessels made large inroads on our carrying trade, in the decade before the civil war. In that war, confederate prvateers destroyed our merchant marine. But all the time England had been having a boom in vessel-building and freight-carrying. After those years of war were over, she was doing the bulk of our carrying trade. Great Britain, Germany and France meantime adopted the plan of giving subsidies for carrying mails, thus building up a system of rapid steamship mail lines, and Americans could not compete, because there was no profit in it. The subsidized steamships cheapened freight rates. British freight steamers are plentiful, and ocean rates are far lower than they were in the palmy days of the American merchant marine, when our wooden sailing vessels monopolized the most of our trade. If we desire to save the millions we pay each year to foreign vessels for freights, our government must do as foreign ones do—pay subsidies to American mail lines.

**U. S. Circuit Courts.**

"Please inform me if there is more than one judge appointed for each of the nine circuits into which the United States is divided? Also give names of judges."—J. B., Chapel, W. Va.

The judges of the nine United States circuit courts are:

First circuit—L. B. Colt, R. I., and Wm. L. Putnam, Me.

Second circuit—Wm. J. Wallace, N. Y.; E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y., and Nathaniel Shipman, Conn.

Third circuit—M. W. Atcheson, Pa.; G. M. Dallas, Pa.

Fourth circuit—Nathan Goff, W. Va., C. H. Simonton, S. C.

Fifth circuit—D. A. Pardee, La.; A. P. McCormick, Tex.

Sixth circuit—W. H. Taft, Ohio; H. L. Lurton, Tenn.

Seventh circuit—W. A. Woods, Ind.; J. G. Jenkins, Wis.

Eighth circuit—H. C. Caldwell, Ark.; W. H. Sanborn, Minn.; and A. M. Thayer, Mo.

Ninth circuit—W. W. Morrow, Cala.; W. B. Gilbert, Ore.; E. M. Ross, Colo.

**Ohio's First Railroad.**

"What was the first railroad in Ohio? Also tell when the railroad starting from Sandusky Bay was commenced, and to what point it went? It was the first railroad built in Ohio propelled by steam power."—W. A. T., Yellow Springs, O.

The pioneer steam railway of Ohio, and the first west of Syracuse, N. Y., was the Erie & Kalamazoo road, between Toledo and Adrian, Mich., the same being opened in June 1836, having the Kalamazoo river, Michigan, for its western terminus. It was built chiefly by the enterprising men who some three years previously were so bold as to project the "city of Toledo," largely in swamps, since filled up. Its charter, granted in 1833, was enacted amid the ridicule of the members of the Ohio legislature, and largely as a personal favor to the member presenting it. In May, 1834, the directors provided that $1 per share of stock ($100 in amount) should be paid the succeeding October. Work on the road commenced about January 1, 1835, it then being decided that the cross-ties of the track should be "split-timber," with "wheel rails" of wood, for which iron "strap rails," 2½ inches wide and ⅝-inch thick were soon substituted. The cost by contract for clearing, grubbing and cross-ties, was $184.37 per mile. The wook rails used were four inches square.

Without here following in detail the serious and most embarrassing struggle of the company, it may be stated that the pioneer railway of the west was opened for use in September, 1836, between Toledo and Adrian (33 miles). It was propelled by horse-power until the succeeding July, when the pioneer locomotive arrived. The charge for passengers by the "Pleasure Car," at the outset, was $1.50, with right to 50 pounds of baggage. Freight rates embraced "four shillings" (50 cents) per 100 pounds, and salt "eight shillings" ($1) per barrel. In April, 1837, passengers between Toledo and Adrian were charged $2.25; Toledo to Whiteford, 75 cents, Whiteford to Blissfield, 75 cents, and Blissfield to Adrian, 75 cents, whether the passenger rode in the "Pleasure Car," or the "Lumber freight car." In July, 1837, the passenger car made a trip and a half in 24 hours, or three trips (99 miles) in two days. The cost of building the road was $257,659. Receipts for the first year were $55,821, and the running expenses $14,181, leaving a balance of $41,640, being 16 per cent of cost.

In January, 1848, the entire concern was sold for debt, the amount paid being $103,509. Not long after this the line became part of the Southern Michigan road, extending west to Chicago, and subsequently, as now, part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road.

The second railway opened in Ohio was the Mad River & Lake Erie, which was completed from Sandusky to Bellevue (16 miles) in 1839, three years subsequent to the Erie & Kalamazoo, and two years after the advent of a locomotive at Toledo. That line was extended south to Dayton, and now constitutes a portion of the Big Four system.

**At the Pole.**

"A couple of ladies were talking about directions at the North Pole. One thinks there are three directions, east, west and south; the other, that there is but one direction, south. Please answer which, if either, is right."—L. C., Strahan, Iowa.

The trouble with the ladies is, they forget that the directions apply to the skies as well as to the earth. To an observer standing on the north pole, all points on the earth would be south of him; but north would be directly over his head, east would be the direction in which the earth is rotating, and west would be the opposite direction.

**In Debate.**

"A claims that, in a debate, the negative must destroy every argument advanced by the affirmative. B claims that whichever side advances the most points, wins. Who is correct?"—O. E. W., Morehead, Kan.

Neither A nor B seems to understand the matter in the least. A question should be stated affirmatively, and the affirmative must prove its case. It is just the same as when a man is indicted for stealing—the prosecution must clearly prove its case, and if it does not, the man must be acquitted. In a debate the affirmative must prove its point, or the decision must be given the negative. It is the province of the negative to disprove the allegations of the affirmative. B's idea of counting points is childish.

**Toledo's Railroads.**

"How many railroads run into Toledo, and how does Toledo compare with other large cities in number of railroads? The coming Centennial has interested the people in Toledo affairs."—C. F. G., West Unity, O.

There are 17 different lines which enter the city—Lake Shore, 5 lines; Wabash, Clover Leaf, C., H. & D., Ohio Central, 2 lines; Hocking Valley, Ann Arbor, Pennsylvania, Flint & Pere Marquette, Cincinnati Northern, Michigan Central, and Wheeling & Lake Erie. Toledo stands second as a railroad center, Chicago being the first.

**Dewey's Duties.**

"What are the duties of Admiral Dewey in peace and in war?"—C. E. R., Ohiopyle, Pa.

He is a member of the Philippine commission, whose duty it is to make a report to Congress on the condition of the islands, and to recommend a form of government. As Admiral of the navy, his duties are chiefly advisory. He will be the most valuable assistant to the Secreary of the Navy in case of war, in advising as to naval moves. He may be, at any time, assigned to the active command of a fleet, but this will probably not be done unless we should be engaged in a great war with some other power.

**"Yankee."**

"How was the term Yankee applied to the Americans?"—P. F., South Haven, Mich.

The Massachusetts Indians called the settlers "Yangees," which was as near as they could pronounce the word "English." It was applied solely to New Englanders by British soldiers in the Revolution; afterwards by foreigners to all natives of the United States; then by the Confederates to all Northern men in the civil war; and to all Americans by the Spanish in the late war.

**The Reason Why.**

"Why do printers leave the number of the page blank upon which a new chapter or a new subject begins in a book?"—I. L. M., Cleveland, W. Va.

It is largely a matter of taste. The number, up in a corner, would not print well with so much blank space about it, nor would it look well.

**Vice President's Oath.**

"Who administers the oath of office to the Vice President of the United States at his inauguration?"—J. H. N., Rogersville, O.

On March 4, 1897, the oath was administered to Mr. Hobart by the outgoing Vice President, Mr. Stevenson. The next oath will be administered by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

**Those Arrows.**

"In a former issue you say the arrows were taken off the 25 and 50 cent coins in 1853. I have a 25 cent piece of 1850, no arrow, and two 50-cent pieces, one 1854 and one 1874, with arrows."—G. N. S., Columbus, Neb.

No; you are mistaken. We said the arrow-heads on each side the date on our coins were first used early in 1853, and for a number of years thereafter.

**Odor of Furs.**

G. N. S., Columbus, Neb., writes: "Tell S. N. C., of Hightogy, Ala., to add a few drops of carbolic acid to a basin of warm water and wash the hands, after skinning skunks or handling furs of any kinds, and all disagreeable smells will disappear."

**The Boer War.**

J. W. E., Josephine, Cal., and G. H. B., Neshannock Falls, Pa.: In the Weekly Blade of last week, Nov. 23, on 2d page, 4th column, in a long article, headed "Great Britain and Transvaal," which answers your questions. This is the fourth article within three months we have printed, giving the causes of the war. We can not take space to repeat.

**Miscellaneous.**

Subscriber, Princeton, Kan.: It is worth one cent, no more.

C. R. L., Lucerneville, O.: We have not the data to answer.

H. L. B., Burgoon, O.: Apply personally to the superintendent.

A. V., Trenton, S. D.: There is no treatise. The only way is to consult a good physician.

G. S. St. John, Kan.: Apply to your Representative in Congress, and tell him what you want.

C. H., Casstown, O.: The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give addresses, either in the paper or by mail. Read rules above.

R. S., Western, Neb.: It is impossible for us to take space to discuss the tariff question intelligently in this column. Such questions are too large to do justice to them in the space of the Bureau.

J. L. N., Ash Grove, Mo.: A man lives on the earth, not in it. Even living in a cave would not make him live in the earth, for he would have to obtain his daily bread outside. We don't like such questions. They are too trivial.

M. M., Arcola, Ind.: The first is worth 50 cents. The second we know nothing about. Read the rules above carefully, and don't waste time in asking prohibited questions.

—"Seeing is believing." You can see what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, and must believe it will do the same for you.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

*Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

## THE SHOULDER KNOT.

Pretty shoulder-knots of chiffon, silk, or lace are much worn with graceful

streamers hanging in front and down the back.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**

As a failure many a man is a success.

The average man's conscience is more or less elastic.

A good thing may be cheap, but a cheap thing is seldom good.

It's a poor brand of virtue that goes around seeking temptations.

The man who is looking for trouble doesn't have to advertise for it.

Only the man whose money burns a hole in his pocket has money to burn.

The great trouble with some people is they can't depend upon what they say.

The speechless lady on a $20 gold piece is proof positive that silence is golden.

It's what people have forgotten about the "good old times" that makes them think they were good.

A Kentucky girl has invented an improvement in pocket flasks. If a girl can't catch a man one way, she can another.

The average man is always wondering what others think of him, and the chances are the others never give him a thought.—Chicago News.

## Walking to Work

**Is the only way in which the business woman, employed in store or office, can get open air exercise. Is it any wonder that she often grows pale and thin and develops a tendency to "weak lungs." Whenever there is pain in breathing, soreness of the chest, obstinate cough, bleeding from the lungs or any other symptoms of disease of the respiratory organs, begin the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and continue the use until cured. Ninety-eight in every hundred who have used "Golden Medical Discovery" for "lung trouble," have been perfectly and permanently cured.**

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so awful bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, and was very short of breath. I had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, now I can do a small washing. I feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

## HAVING NO TICKET SHE GOT NO RIDE.

"Do I look as if I would steal a ride on a cowcatcher?" said a dignified young woman who is an honorary member of the Press league.

"Why, no, of course not," replied her friend, soothingly.

"And I don't seem like the sort of a person who might ride on the trucks to save car fare?"

"Hardly."

"Well, I simply wanted to know the worst. I thought I had had a few humiliating experiences, but I never felt positively guilty until to-day. I was going to take a car with a friend at the Randolph street station on the Illinois Central. She had a pass. The train was just ready to move out.

"I'll pay on the car," I said, as we hurried up breathlessly.

"'No, no, can't get through the gate,' she called back to me, for, thinking that I had a ticket, she had rushed past the ticket man and now gazed at me through the turnstile.

"But I saw that there was no time, and I felt sure, anyway, that I could pay on the train, I fell in at the head of the procession going through the gate.

"'Your ticket!' yelled the ticket man, holding the turnstile. The engine was puffing away its last puffs preparatory to pulling out.

"'Ticket's in my pocket,' I said. Really, lying is my forte, but I felt almost proud of that prevarication.

"'Show it to me!' roared the guard.

"A handsome and severe elderly lady, her daughter, a fat man who was swearing, a woman with a baby, two drummers with satchels, and, in fact, a tremendous string of passengers, were waiting for me to exhibit my ticket and get past that turnstile. My friend, completely chagrined, had moved off and turned her back on me, so as not to appear connected with me in anyway.

"I fished up the end of a theater ticket and allowed the edge of it to be seen over my coat pocket.

"'There's my ticket!' I said sternly.

"'No, it ain't; you can't ride on these trains without paying!' yelled the ticket man.

"'Did you ever?' ejaculated the respectable elderly woman, as I backed out.

"'Awful!' said the girl, eyeing me scornfully.

"'If people want to cheat the company, I wish they'd manage to do without making two dozen people lose a train,' growled the fat man.

"The express pulled out. Everybody in the line was left, including myself."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**Embarrassing to the Young Man.**

It happened on a street car, says the Chicago Journal—perhaps that was the reason the young woman was telling it to her friends as they rode on a street car.

"Say, girls," said the girl with auburn hair, in a voice which was audible even unto the real platform, "you may talk about being embarrassed, but I will wager a Studebaker matinee against a chocolate that you have never undergone anything that's comparable to the agony I suffered this afternoon.

"You know, Walter called for me to go to the Art Institute——"

"My, how unusual!" broke in one of the listeners.

"Well," continued the auburn-haired one, ignoring the interruption, "we boarded an Indiana avenue car at Thirty-first street, and when the conductor bellowed out, 'Fare, please,' Walter shoved a bill into his hand and continued to praise the landscape I finished last week. He was soon interrupted by the conductor, who, pointing his finger at a little urchin seated near us, said:

"'How old is he?'

"Poor Walter! You know how easily he is embarrassed. If you could have seen him squirm in his seat and blurt out, 'He is not ours!'

"And the worst of it all was that that sedate Miss Fay, who prides herself about her 'savoir faire,' was seated directly opposite us and grinned hideously."

**Jurisprudence.**

"And did you employ the ordeal of fire in your courts of justice?" we asked in horror.

The barbaric king hastened to explain that recourse was had to the ordeal of fire only in certain cases.

"If a man is accused of murder," said his majesty, "we do not subject him to the ordeal of fire, but if he is accused of wearing celluloid collars we do. Yes."

After all, there was something in the jurisprudence of this rude nation to commend our respect.—Detroit Journal.

**In the Far South.**

"Marse Milton, cud yo' gimme a few ol' meal sacks yo' doan want?"

"What do you want with them, Aunt Hannah?"

"Ah wants to make dem boys sum coats. Dey hyard sum ob dem folks at de minstrils say dat sack coats wud be worn dis winter."—Chicago News.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

# The Farmstead.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**To Grow Catalpa.**

Subscriber, West Virginia: The catalpa will grow freely from seed which is to be preserved in the beans till March. To keep the beans or pods from getting too dry, they may be kept in dry sand in a cellar. If the soil is very rich it will grow so luxuriantly that the shoot will be destroyed by the winter unless protected.

**Scours and Snuffles in Sheep.**

J. L. W., Illinois: For scours in sheep, Mr. Randall recommends this: Prepared chalk, 1 oz.; catechu, 4 drachms; ginger, 2 drachms; opium, ½ drachm. Mix with half a pint of water in which a little peppermint is stirred, and give two large tablespoonfuls night and morning to a sheep and half as much to a lamb. Shake well before administering, which is best to be done through a small drenching horn. Cotton seed cake meal is both a preventative and remedy. Half a pound a day is sufficient. Keep the sheep out of the rain. For snuffles: Give Epsom salts, 1 oz.; saltpetre, 1 drachm; ground ginger, 1 drachm. Rub a little pine tar on the nose. The sheep should be kept in a dry, warm place, free from draughts of air. The cause of this disease is obscure, but sufficient is known of treatment to show that the animal must be treated with great care. The salts, saltpetre and ginger should be mixed with molasses and placed on the back part of the tongue with a narrow headed wooden paddle. The animal's head should be held up until the whole is swallowed, in repeated small doses. Change the food.

**Mare Limps.**

S. A., Illinois: If the frog of the foot of your mare is sound, the cause of the lameness in your mare's hind foot may be traced to rheumatism. If the bowels are not working properly, give bran mashes until they become regular. Then give this: Pine tar, 2 ozs.; pulverized gentian root, 1 oz. Divide into eight balls, giving one every morning. Poultice the foot with flaxseed meal, dry well afterward, and rub the hoof with the following ointment: Tar, Burgundy pitch, mutton suet, of each, equal parts, mix together.

**Garget in Cow.**

D. N., Illinois: Garget results from different causes—chills caused by cold, wet weather, lying on damp, cold ground, running when the udder is full, retention of milk, diseased condition of the blood, fever after calving, etc. There are many remedies recommended, but the best is: First, a dose of a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this operates, put one oz. pulverized saltpetre in the drinking water once a day for four days. Bathe the udder once a day with water as warm as the hand will bear, and, after drying well, rub this into the udder with gentle hand friction: Glycerine, 4 ozs.; iodide of potassium, 1 drachm. Mix with as little water as is necessary to make the solution. Milk the cow three times a day.

**Hens Have Roup.**

O. B. C., Connecticut:—Your neighbor's hens are afflicted with roup, which is a very dangerous disease, as it may spread through the entire flock unless great care is taken. A hen with roup may spread the disease by drinking water from the same receptacle as others, for the exudation spreads out on the water. Hens sleep with their heads under their wings, and the matter that comes from their eyes and nose stick to the small feathers. These come out, and other hens that pick at the feathers will get roup. The only way is to separate the sick from the well fowls, and clean up the coop thoroughly. Close up all cracks, as they are a fruitful source of roup. In cold weather, close your coop so that no cracks are open, and when the weather is warm keep the door of the coop wide open. A crack is ten times worse than an open door. Fowls get plenty of air without ventilating places in the coop. The sick fowls must be kept in a warm place until they recover. A good many never fully recover. Bathe their heads with warm water in which there is a dash of vinegar. Give each sick fowl a teaspoonful of castor oil, and inject a little lamp oil into the nostrils. Feed plenty of grass, and for two or three weeks give them a mess of boiled bran in the morning, in which a little meat and an onion are chipped. Feed no new corn that has not been well dried. Do not over feed the fowls. A little wheat is excellent. Keep the coop clean. Do not suppose that ventilation is necessary, and change the diet. With plenty of sharp grit, the perches rubbed with lamp oil occasionally to keep down lice, and clean water you need not fear much disease among fowls.

**Worms in Horse.**

G. T. R., Iowa: Give the horse a tablespoonful each of sulphur, charcoal and hardwood ashes in the feed night and morning for a week. Then skip a week and repeat. The horse, at the end of the second week, should be given a dose of 15 ounces raw linseed oil.

**Will Not Get With Calf.**

S. S. P., Idaho: A fat heifer is slow to heat and uncertain in conception. If your heifer is fat, she must be reduced in flesh. Give her ¾ lb. sulphate of magnesia in three pints of warm water. After this see that no smut or ergot is in the straw or hay you give her. Feed no musty corn fodder. No sweet food, such as oil cake, sugar corn or sorghum, should be given. Let all food be of the best, but not too abundant. Give the heifer plenty of exercise in a field with a vigorous young bull, and she may come around all right. If the heifer is of delicate constitution she may not conceive. If she is in poor flesh she must be carefully fed until she is in good flesh, but not fat. If you keep her in a stall at night, see that the front of it is a little lower than the hind part.

**Colt Has Splints.**

R. W. L., New York: If the splints do not lame the colt, treatment is unnecessary; but when they become troublesome, take of bin-iodide of mercury, drachm, lard 2 ozs., mix well and rub a little of this well in over the splint once a day for four or five days. Before each application, wash off with warm water and soap and dry thoroughly. It may be necessary to repeat this after three weeks' time. The above is a sweating blister and will not blemish.

**Apples Do Not Develop.**

A. F., Minnesota: Perhaps your apple trees need invigorating and spraying. Did you ever cut one of the apples open to learn if there were worms in them? If your neighbor will stir the soil at the base of the trees, put wood ashes around them until spring and spray them with Bordeaux mixture, they may carry the fruit until it is ripe. The ashes around the tree should be at least half a foot high.

**Goes Lame at Start.**

M. J. B., Michigan: If the inner structure of the hoof is sound, which you should be able to learn by careful examination, the rope that cut under the fetlock lacerated the tendon so as to weaken the part, causing the horse to knuckle. Try this: Poultice the foot well with warm linseed meal for a full day. Then dry the part well and rub the following in twice a day around fetlock joint and between fetlock and heel: Iodine, ¼ oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. The animal should have a rest for two weeks, if possible, keeping the lower part of the leg wrapped with flannels. If the heels are high, lower them, pare the toes and put on shoes with projecting toe piece, slightly turned up. Make the heels of the shoes thin.

**Says He Can Do It.**

B. F. R., sr., Kansas, says he has a remedy that will remove the lameness and lump in ringbone, bone spavin, curb, and splint. If he has a remedy that will reduce bone that has been formed, he has something that none of the great investigators and practitioners have discovered. Lameness may be overcome, but to reduce bone is something that even to the most superficial thinker would seem impossible. The Blade Farmstead is open to Mr. B. F. R. to give to the world his discovery.

**Durability of Fence Posts.**

T. L., Ohio: It has been claimed that fence posts may be made to last a long time by charring the part to be put in the ground and then dipping it in coal tar. Kerosine has also been recommended. The parts should be put in the ground as they stood in the tree. The above applies to oak as well as other wood. The best time to cut for posts is in midwinter or midsummer, when growth is at a pause. The hardest part of a tree is on the north side. Sapwood is a light-colored layer next the bark. Second sap is composed of alternate sap and sound wood. Sapwood is light and weak if from an old tree, but heavy and strong if from a young tree. Sapwood shrinks more and decays more easily than heartwood. As the questions asked by T. L. are very important ones, the editor will be pleased to have the opinions of readers of The Blade Farmstead who have given the subject of fence posts study, and have had experience.

**Lump on Horses Neck.**

R. L. F., Pennsylvania: For the lump on your horse's neck, rub it twice a day with iodine, ¼ oz.; soap liniment, 5 ozs. Sometimes these setfasts get hard in the center and it becomes necessary to cut the center out with a sharp knife. As the editor understands it, the lump on your horse's back is not abraded or sore. It may be necessary to use more than the above quantity. This you will learn after rubbing the part twice a day. It would be well for you to give the horse a rest for two weeks. If the harness chafes the lump, it will not disappear under any treatment.

**Received.**

From United States Department of Agriculture: The Soils of the Pecos Valley, New Mexico.—Farmers' Reading Courses.—The Present Status of Rice Culture in the United States and Elsewhere.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Ground Grain for Poultry.**

Experiments conducted several years ago at the New York state station brought out the fact that ground food gave better results than whole grain fed to poultry, and the reasons given were substantially as follows: Ground feed is quicker to impart in the body elements of nutrition or nourishment, being easily assimilated, and a greater quantity was consumed than of whole grain. It was found a trifle cheaper to feed whole grain, but the better growth produced by ground feed more than compensated for the cost of grinding and was practically as cheap as whole-grain feeding. It is a good plan to throw a sack or two of corn in the wagon when going to the mill, if you have not one of your own, and have it ground for the poultry; it will pay handsomely. Have wheat cracked by the same process and the oats ground, mixing the ration and feeding with skim milk. If then the chickens don't grow and fatten they are strictly no good and it is no fault of the ration.

**A Home-Made Convenience.**

Every farmer knows how tedious it is to pump water by hand. I was a member of that class until a year ago, when an idea struck me that I would convert some of the loose material in the way of pieces of machinery lying about the premises into a wind engine. I had an old Deering binder that had seen its best days. From it I took the reel head to which I attached with bolts five pieces 1x2 inches and four feet long seasoned oak. These arms were strengthened by five oak braces a foot from the center of the wheel and five oak braces on the outer edge of the wheel. Slats a half inch thick, three inches wide, and three feet long were nailed to these braces, all having the same slant. A hoop was put around the wheel and the same thoroughly braced with one-fourth inch rods, making it very rigid. The binder also furnished a bevel gear, shafting, bolts, rods, etc. A large vane was made by which the mill could be thrown in or out of gear at pleasure, and by arranging different sizes of well pipe I made a standard so the mill could turn with the wind. I placed the mill on the top of one of the farm buildings, using an 8x8 for derrick running from the second floor throughout the roof. I then attached the main shaft (three-fourths inch) to another bevel gear and to this the pump was attached. The mill has now been in use for about a year. I have a four-barrel tank and it is never empty. I can also connect with corn-sheller, emery wheel and turning lathe. I am proud of the mill and it shows what a man can do if he tries.—Cor. Farmers' Voice.

**Take Care of the Colts.**

A critical period in a colt's life is weanling time, says the Drovers' Journal. The youngster should be prepared for this period by being taught to eat grain while following its dam. A colt is full of curiosity, and will soon learn to nose around in the feed box with its dam, and early acquire the taste for corn and oats. It is taken for granted that after the farmer has been to the expense of raising a good colt to weaning time, he will be desirous of seeing it develop into a good horse. The colt must be taught to eat grain before weaning time, as it will require an additional ration to take the place of its dam's milk. If this has been done, the youngster will keep on thriving and the grain ration should be continued the first winter in addition to shelter and plenty of good hay.

A very objectionable practice among thoughtless farmers is to permit colts to run out in the pasture without shelter, until going into winter quarters. This treatment of colts, exposing them to the late cold rains, is very injurious to their thrifty growth. Cold will not injure the youngsters if the atmosphere is dry, but exposure to cold rains, frequently sleets, chill the tender animals to the marrow and retard their thriftiness. Farmers could easily provide for contingencies in the weather by arranging for fall pasture near the stables, where the colts could be stabled at nights and given a feed of hay and grain. A colt properly wintered will be as large at weanling as a colt left out in the storms and scantily supplied with food that promotes growth will be at two years old. The youngster that receives the proper attention will mature for market earlier and bring double the price of the colt that was raised on the exposure and starvation system. Farmers are not millionaires, raising horses for recreation, and should therefore conduct their operations in the breeding industry in a manner to realize the greatest profit on their investment.

**Poultry and Bee Notes.**

Why is it hens lay plenty of eggs when they are ten cents a dozen, but slack up when the price is from 40 to 50 cents per dozen? Answer—Because when eggs are high the supply is short, which means that poultrymen are not doing their best in the way of feeding for eggs. The hens should be just as willing to lay eggs when they are high as when they are 8 cents per dozen, and the right kind of feed will make them willing.

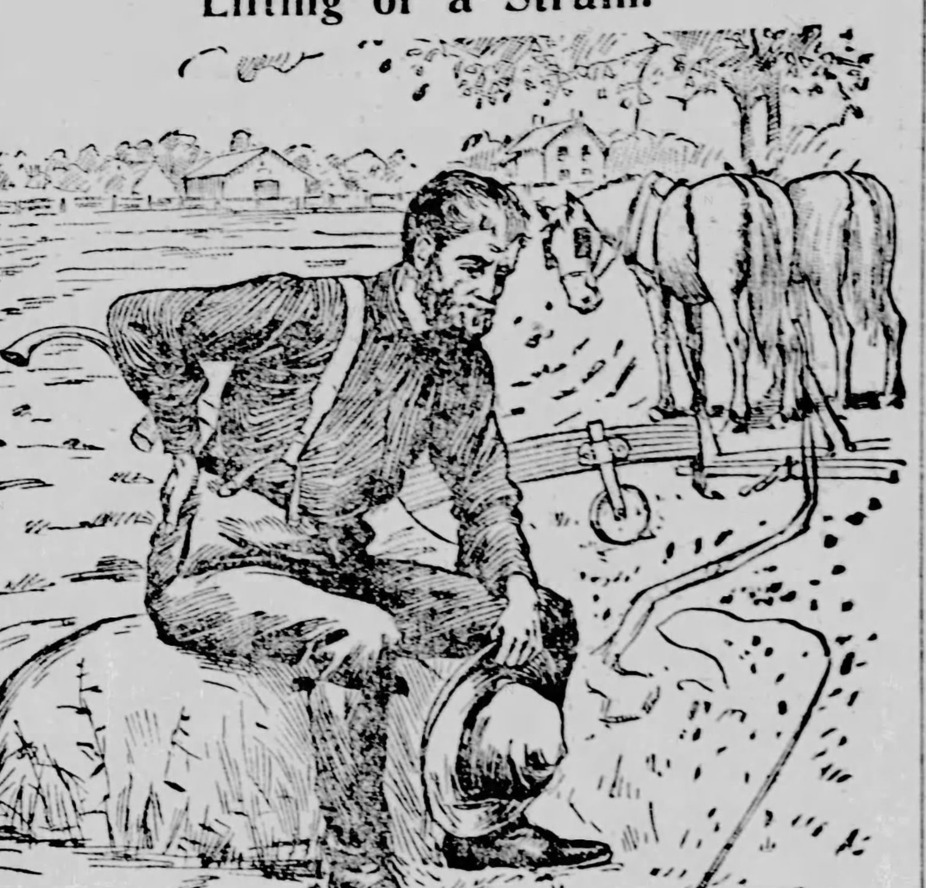
If you did not make preparations for winter last month your attention is invited to the fact that next month will be the inauguration of real cold, blustery winter with its storms of rain and snow, and if the fowls are not comfortably housed they will suffer and so will the poultrymen whose property they are. Begin to provide now for winter.

The bee product makes a hot biscuit with good Jersey butter, a thing longed for by hungry folk. Honey is worth money on the market, but honey that is drip syrup is not worth a copper, yet that is the stuff many people get these days of fraud.

In some cases the more the fowls are doctored the worse they get. The point which the farmer poultrymen needs to look after is to prevent disease among the fowls by giving them good care and feed.

# DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

## Weak Kidneys, Caused by Over-Work, by Lifting or a Strain.




To Prove What Swamp-Root the Wonderful New Discovery Will do for You, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

**It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.**

**Now by this is not meant that you should overlook all the other organs and merely look after the kidneys.**

**Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most.**

**If you are sick, do not neglect your kidneys, because as soon as they are well, they will help all the other organs to health.**

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy sent free by mail postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, and urinary troubles, obliged to pass water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, constant headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, indigestion, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, skin trouble, Bright's disease, neuralgia, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney and bladder troubles that science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you, by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Swamp-Root is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

## WHY CHINESE ARMIES FAIL IN WAR.

In the Journal of the United Service Institution, Major A. E. J. Cavendish emphatically points out the vices of the Chinese military system. Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army, he thinks, is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail, nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to. The absence of nerves and the animal ferocity of the Chinaman admirably adapted him for the deliberate extermination which characterizes the suppression of a revolt, but in real courage, the abnegation of self under danger, he is woefully deficient; he will do much for pay; he will fight when his rage is roused, but his passion, violent as a typhoon, is quickly passes away. Major Cavendish thinks it small wonder that the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the Japanese when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1862 had been "drilled" with foreign weapons not one in 60,000 had been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapon, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary; indeed, it is opposed.

It may be fairly doubted whether the English Major has made out a good case against the Chinese as lacking fighting qualities. If the efforts of the government have all been against the development of the warlike spirit, it is not unnatural that the Chinese should be poor warriors. Soldiers who are taught to go into battle carrying fans, as the Chinese did in the Japanese war, cannot reasonably be counted on as lacking courage. Major Cavendish has too often seen the beneficial result of discipline on apparently worthless material in the British army not to admit there is no telling to what a degree of military proficiency a generation or two of modern progressive government might not bring the Chinese.—From the Army and Navy Journal.

## A ROCKING TRICYCLE.

A California inventor has patented this tricycle, in which the rider literally rocks herself along. The motion of rock-

ing turns the crank, which causes the sprocket to revolve and works the chain gear.

## DOT NAUGHTYMOBILE.

Dot naughtymobile vagon
  Vot runs der streets aboudt,
I never ride alretty yet
  In him ven I go oudt.

So ven I vatch him chase himself
  I recollection me,
To take mine frau dot vagon on
  To pleasure me und she.

But now, I dinks, I made mistook,
  For ven I see Katrine
She looks der face all over black
  Because of dot machine.

It makes mine hair stand straight right oop,
  Mine frau shake in her boots,
I run like red-hot lightnings quick,
  Or ven you "shoot der chutes."

Der wheels is wrapped mit garden hose
  Vots filled mit vind, und so
Der driver he yust lets it loose,
  To make der vagon go.

Its queerness—sometimes always yet
  It droubles me to saw
Such vonderments. Dot vagon turns
  "Gee," rightavay, or "Haw."

Und I would not surprised be
  If I would vake some day
To hear of some imbrovements vot
  Vill make der ting eat hay.

Budt my experience frightens me
  Und I let people dalk.
For ven I ride dot vagon more
  I guess, by jinks!—I valk.
    —Wilkes-Barre Record.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## "JACK'S ALIVE." NEW GAME IN TOWN

There is a new and exciting game in town, which is in great vogue among those who are fond of gathering around a table and drinking a few glasses of beer for the sake of sociability, says the Philadelphia Record. The new sport is called "Jack's Alive," and it can be participated in by any number that can draw up to the table comfortably. When all is ready to begin each player holds in his left hand a stein of beer. An ordinary match is lighted and is passed from hand to hand, each player repeating the words distinctly, "Jack's alive," as the fiery ember is passed around the circle. During this process the left hand must cling to the stein of beer, while the right one is used to pass the burning match along. The words ripple around the board with increased activity as the glow dies down toward the unburned end. The excitement increases as the flame gets dimmer, and those who have handed Jack still alive to a neighbor heave a sigh of relief in the certainty that Jack will not survive another journey around the circle. Finally the ember dies and the unlucky holder is almost raised from his seat by the exultant shout from the rest of the crowd: "Jack's dead!" The beer is on the one in whose hand the fire dies.

**Mitigating Circumstances.**

"I beg your pardon," exclaimed the man in the automobile.

"Well, that's an improvement, anyhow," said the man who had been run around for his hat. "When a fellow with a delivery wagon runs over me he never stops his horse to beg my pardon."—Chicago Tribune.

DR. MARTEL'S BOOK.

**Relief for Women**

Sent Free in plain sealed envelope. Write to-day for this Book, containing Particulars and Testimonials of DR. MARTEL'S

**French Female Pills.**

Praised by thousands of satisfied ladies as safe, always reliable and without an equal. Sold by all druggists in metal box, French flag on top in Blue, White and Red. Take no other. French Drug Co., 381 & 383 Pearl St., New York City.

# Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

That the record of the life of Kate Field by the devoted friend whose love, for so many years, was so great a comfort and support to her, should be a sympathetic one was to be expected. It is, however, far more than that, as the reading of the advance sheets makes evident. There is an intense enthusiasm underlying the written word upon every page, and yet it is not an enthusiasm that throws a false light upon the character of this unique woman with a national reputation, and whose death brought national sorrow. It is rather that Miss Whiting has so entered into the motives which moved Kate Field to action, as to be able to translate the spiritual significance of all that she did, with a clearness of comprehension rarely possible.

LILIAN WHITING.

Miss Whiting writes:

"From the shore of souls arrived" Kate Field dived with a swift intensity into the "sea of sense," seeking ever the soul of things, caring little for processes, caring everything for results. She had that endurance which is the assertion of the spirit over the flesh; she had the crystal clearness of absolute truth, of flawless integrity; she had such persistence of energy that even after death had set his seal upon her, she wrote for hours, and rode on horseback to the steamer on which her last earthly voyage was made. She was indomitable in energy. Flame might freeze, or ice might boil, before she would have relinquished a purpose. Yet when this flying aim was once caught she bade it go, and turned to another.

The volume comes from the press of Little, Brown & Co.

The New Amsterdam Book company has in press a new book by Rider Haggard about South Africa. It is a more serious work than any which has appeared from this writer, being in reality a history of the country which the present events are making of great interest to the world. As everybody knows, Mr. Haggard has lived for many years in South Africa, and knows what he is talking about, or at least ought to do so.

The interest in the great French trial which occupied the attention of the whole civilized world for a season has somewhat died away, but it cannot fail to be aroused again by a reading of The Tragedy of Dreyfus, a volume brought out by the Harpers, in which the brilliant newspaper correspondent, G. W. Steevens, has recorded his impressions of the men and scenes at that memorable season at Rennes. The chapters are a series of vivid pictures from first to last. There are a few slight errors as to minor matters but these are readily forgiven in view of the illuminating presentation of the main events narrated.

A book with intense feeling thrilling through every page is one entitled Stephen the Black, by Caroline H. Pemberton. It is following the efforts of the blacks to rise after they were freed—efforts proportioned to the ignorance, and their weakness of character induced by long years of servitude, except in a few cases of greater energy. Stephen is one of these exceptions. He is a young man with white blood mingled with the black in his veins. He attends school, is educated and then goes south to aid his race to come out of the terrible position in which the years of unavailing labor has placed them.

The publisher of the volume is George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia.

Robert Barr, in a book entitled Jennie Baxter, Journalist, describes the adventures of a young woman who was a newspaper reporter, in her search for news. The story opens with her visit to the editor of a leading paper, who is very difficult to see. By the connivance of the porter, won by her beauty and pleasant ways, she is introduced into a room next to the editor's sanctum, and there overhears a conversation concerning an important piece of news to be published in two or three days which will excite the whole city. Feeling that she is in an embarrassing position should the editor become aware of her presence, she slips out, goes around into the regular waiting room, and is finally admitted into the great man's presence.

She gets the place, and the rest of the story tells her various exploits in getting the news for her journal. Some of them are very amusing, and while the book as a whole, is not, perhaps, quite up to others of Mr. Barr's novels, it is rather entertaining. It is published by Frederick A. Stokes company.

Small, Maynard & Co. issue in a pretty little volume, Lyrics of Brotherhood, by Richard Burton. Many of these poems are very melodious and nearly all are concerned with the things which move us most.

Two very pretty little pamphlets bound in heavy paper come from the Alice B. Stockman company. The first is entitled Food of the Orient and is a reproduction of a paper given before the World's Congress in Chicago, June, 1893, by Mrs. Alice B. Stockman. She tells of the results of her examination in India of the foods eaten there and their effect upon the people.

The second brochure is entitled Hindu Wedding Bells. It is a vivid description of Hindu, Parsee and Mohamedan weddings as seen by the writer while visiting India several years ago.

The Story of Betty, by Carolyn Wells, is a capital little narrative of the varying fortunes of a child supposed to have been orphaned in her early childhood by a railway accident. After experiencing the difficulties which beset the path of a "maid-of-all-work," she comes into possession of great wealth, left her by her Irish grandfather. Thereupon, she sets about providing herself with a home and a family, but, though she is able to supply herself with these commodities, she misses something that she secretly yearns for, until by another series of happy accidents, she finds her mother. Published by The Century Co., New York City.

From Doubleday & McClure Co. comes several little books of interest and value. One is Nancy Hanks, and is the story of

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

*From Mrs. Gunter to Mrs. Pinkham.*

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 76,244]

"One year ago last June three doctors gave me up to die, and as I had at different times used your Vegetable Compound with good results, I had too much faith in it to die until I had tried it again. I was apparently an invalid, was confined to my bed for ten weeks. (I believe my trouble was ulceration of womb).

"After taking four bottles of the Compound and using some of the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, at the end of two months I had greatly improved and weighed 155 pounds, when I never before weighed over 138. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine I ever used, and I recommend it to all my friends."—MRS. ANNA EVA GUNTER, HIGGINSVILLE, MO.

**Mrs. Barnhart Enjoys Life Once More.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to four children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Your medicine has worked wonders for me."—MRS. S. BARNHART, NEW CASTLE, PA.

Abraham Lincoln's Mother, by Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. It is a fitting tribute to a woman "who spent her life in a conflict with the wilderness." Many things have been said of her which are essentially untrue, and this is an attempt to clear her name from these falsifications.

How to Be Pretty Though Plain, by Mrs. Humphrey, is a common-sense expression of rules to govern the daily life, in order to keep one in a good condition physically and mentally, for the two are closely connected.

The third of these useful little books is The Kindergarten in a Nutshell, by Nora Archibold Smith, a sister of the popular writer and worker in this direction, the much lamented Kate Douglas Wiggin. The title shows the character of the volume.

A new novel entitled A Local Habitation, by Walter Leon Sawyer, has lately been issued from the press of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. It is a disappointing story of Bohemian life without the gilding to make it fascinating, and though fairly well written is not of an elevating character.

A little volume of poems comes from the Macmillan Company, with the title of Wild Eden, by George Edward Woodberry.

Bret Harte's new book of short stories takes its title from the opening tale which is called Mr. Jack Hamlin's Mediation. He is the author's same old favorite hero who, in spite of his following the profession of a gambler, is constantly performing brave and noble deeds.

Another good story is entitled Liberty Jones' Discovery and tells of the accidental discovery of the wonderful Arsenical spring in the Santa Cruz mountains. There are eight different tales in the volume, all of them written in Bret Harte's crisp and fascinating way and depicting life in California, among the wild and reckless characters of the days of gold.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

In the pretty little series of the Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans issued by Small, Maynard & Company, comes that of John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlain. The story is well told, and its compact form which, however, does not prevent it being comprehensive, adds to its value. The life of this man which was "so strongly simple, so utterly governed by an ideal," must always be full of fascination.

Santa Claus' Partner, by Thomas Nelson Page, is a beautiful story. It is not a child's story, although it has mostly to do with children. It tells of a man who has spent several lonely, selfish years in the pursuit of wealth, and who was suddenly and thoroughly awakened, by the advent of Christmas and a certain incident of Christmas eve, to the fact that not only had he been heedless of others' happiness, but had missed for himself some of the sweetest things in life. The things told in the story that touched his heart at last are touching the reader's heart from the first lines of the book to the end.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Jesse Lynch Williams has written a book that is notable for two things at once. It is not a story of the city editor's room, and it is a story with a really serious purpose. Its title is the Adventures of a Freshman. It will be noted also that the book is a seasonable one; appearing just at the time of the opening of the colleges of the country, when many a mother's boy has gone to be a freshman, and to make a man or a goose of himself according as the die falls. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

The Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders, by Tom Hall, is a new presentation of the story of the famous fighters of La Guasimas. The author was himself a first lieutenant in the regiment and his story is written from notes taken from day to day of the service he saw. It is history in a special phase, the humorous mixed with the serious in the story in just the proportions in which these were mixed in the campaign itself. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Com- filled in his life.

If there were nothing else in the volume by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, entitled Women and Economics, save the splendid poem which leads the contents, it would be well worth obtaining. It is a splendid presentation of the way in which man has looked upon woman through the centuries, ever since, indeed, he came to know how large a place she filled in his life.

The book itself is a study of the economic relation between men and women as a factor in Social Evolution. Mrs. Stetson has views which at first thought are at war with the preconceived ideas of most women, but which consideration of her argument will lead many of them to largely modify. She urges that some of the worst evils under which we suffer, and which are supposed to be inherent in our natures, are in reality the result of certain arbitrary conditions of our own adoption, and may be removed by removing these conditions.

Small, Maynard & Co. are the publishers.

This is the season for holiday books and among them are no end of pretty ones designed especially for the young people. One of these has the quaint title of Miss Vanity and it details the troubles of a young girl proud of her beauty and what she believed her fascinations. She was away from home at school, was not in any way a bad girl, but only weak, through her love of admiration.

The author of this interesting story for girls is Amy E. Blanchard, who has written other readable books for young people. It is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Another book also written by Amy E. Blanchard, but published by George W. Jacobs & Co., is entitled A Sweet Little Maid. It is, as its name denotes, the story of a little girl which will be sure to interest other little girls because the things which are so interesting told about this little maid are just what might happen to them, under the same circumstances.

Stephen Crane, whom the reading public now expect to publish nothing that is not in some way striking and clever, has produced a new story that does not disappoint in either characteristic. The title is Active Service, and of course has to do with war—and love. The hero is a New York newspaper man who was sent abroad during the Graeco-Turkish skirmish. His duty was to find the war if he could and particularly to find a party of American tourists who wandered too near the Turkish territory and could not get back or send back news of their whereabouts. In this party was the young lady the hero loved and the story has to do with his search for and rescue of the lost ones. Frederick A. Stokes Co. publish the book.

An Unknown Patriot, by Frank Samuel Child, is another tale of the American Revolution. It has particularly to do with the brave men and women of Fairfield, who first sent aid and comfort to the troubled people of Boston, and upon the startling news of Lexington sprang to their arms to fight back the British. The book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Island, by Richard Whiteing, appears in a second edition, revised by the author and with new chapters added. Mr. Whiteing says he has done this to make it more truly of its time. He also says that this story was the first result of his attempt to open a new path in romance—namely, giving our modern problems an emotional setting. After the fame of No. 5 John Street this republished story of The Island will be read with a new interest. The Century Company is the publisher.

Admiral George Dewey, by Hon. John Barrett, is a little volume giving a sketch of the man as well as showing him as a naval hero. Mr. Barrett was the United States minister to Siam for four years and a special war correspondent with Dewey in Manila for the months between May, 1898, to March, 1899, and who, therefore, speaks of things that passed before his eyes, and gives an idea of the personality of Dewey.

The little volume is carefully illustrated. It is dedicated to the brave and faithful newspaper correspondents of whom he speaks with enthusiasm. Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

A very beautiful volume is one entitled Life and Character Drawings, by W. T. Smedley, the famous illustrator of many books by noted authors, each of which demands characteristic treatment. The text accompanying the pictures is by A. V. S. Anthony, who gives a sketch of Mr. Smedley and then a description of the individual plates. The frontispiece is a striking portrait of Mr. Smedley himself.

There is little need of saying anything of the work itself of the artist. It is too well known to need words, but his many admirers will enjoy this reproduction of so many of his sketches and their gathering into a volume. Harper and Brothers are the publishers.

**Books Received.**

From D. Appleton & Company:
The Book of Knight and Barahara. By David Starr Jordan. $1.50;
The Treasure Ship. By Hezekiah Butterworth. $1.50;
The Story of Magellan and the Discovery of the Philippines. $1.50, and
The Idol of the Blind. By Tom Gallon. $1.00.

From the Open Court Publishing Co.:
The Evolution of General Ideas. By Th. Ribot. $1.25;
Science and Faith. By Dr. Paul Topinhard. $1.50, and
History of Modern Philosophy in France. By Lucian Levy-Bruhl. $3.00.

From George W. Jacobs & Co.:
Stephen, the Black. By Caroline H. Pemberton. $1.00;
A Sweet Little Maid. By Amy C. Blanchard. $1.00; and
Remember the Maine. By Gordon Stables. $1.25.

From Doubleday & McClure Co.:
How to Study Shakespeare. By William H. Fleming. $1.00;
The Poor Plutocrats. By Maurus Jokai. $1.25;
The Count of Bagville. By William Allen White. $1.50;
Sons of Strength. By William R. Lighton. $1.25;
Our Foes at Home. By H. H. Lusk. $1.00;
Lay Sermons. By Howard W. Tilton. $1.00.
Nancy Hanks. By Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. 50 cents;
How to Be Pretty Though Plain. By Mrs. Humphrey. 50 cts; and
The Kindergarten in a Nutshell. By Nora Archibald Smith. 50 cents.

From J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.:
Justice to the Veteran. Hero or Pauper—Which? By Theodore F. Reed. 25 cents.

From Rand McNally & Co.:
Knight Conrad. By Julius Ludovici.

From the Globe Review, Decker Building, New York:
Songs of the Soul. By William Henry Thorne.

From the Macmillan Company:
The Favor of Princes. By Mark Lee Luther. $1.50;
Ben Comee. By M. J. Canavan. $1.50;
Wild Eden. By George Edward Woodberry. $1.25;
Boy Life on the Prairie. By Hamlin Garland. $1.50.

From Harper & Brothers:
Life and Characters. By W. T. Smedley, A. N. A. $5.00;
Life of James Dwight Dana. By Daniel C. Gilman;
Historic Side-Lights. By Howard Payson Arnold. $2.50;
Expedition to the Philippines. By Frank D. Millet. $2.50;
To-morrow in Cuba. By Charles M. Pepper. $1.50; and
The Princess Xenia. By H. B. Marriott Watson. $1.50.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons:
Lyrics of the West. By Elva Irene McMillan. $1.25;
Little Journeys to Homes of Eminent Painters. By Elbert Hubbard. $1.75;
More Colonial Homesteads. By Marian Harland. $3.00.

**The Conductor's Mistake.**

The near-sighted conductor has just remarked to the lady that if the child beside her occupies a seat it must pay full fare.

The Lady—What do you mean, you loafer! That's my husband!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Brooklynites' Cares.**

A Voice in the Dark—Papa, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty.

"No; you're not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep."

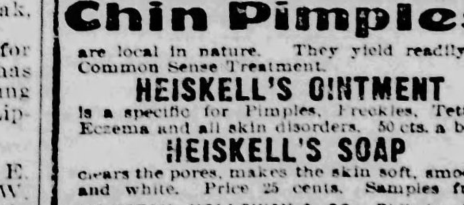
A pause.

"Papa, won't you please give me a drink? I'm so thirsty."

"If you don't turn over and go to sleep I'll get up and whip you!"

Another pause.

"Papa, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to whip me?"—Tit Bits.



Chin Pimples
are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

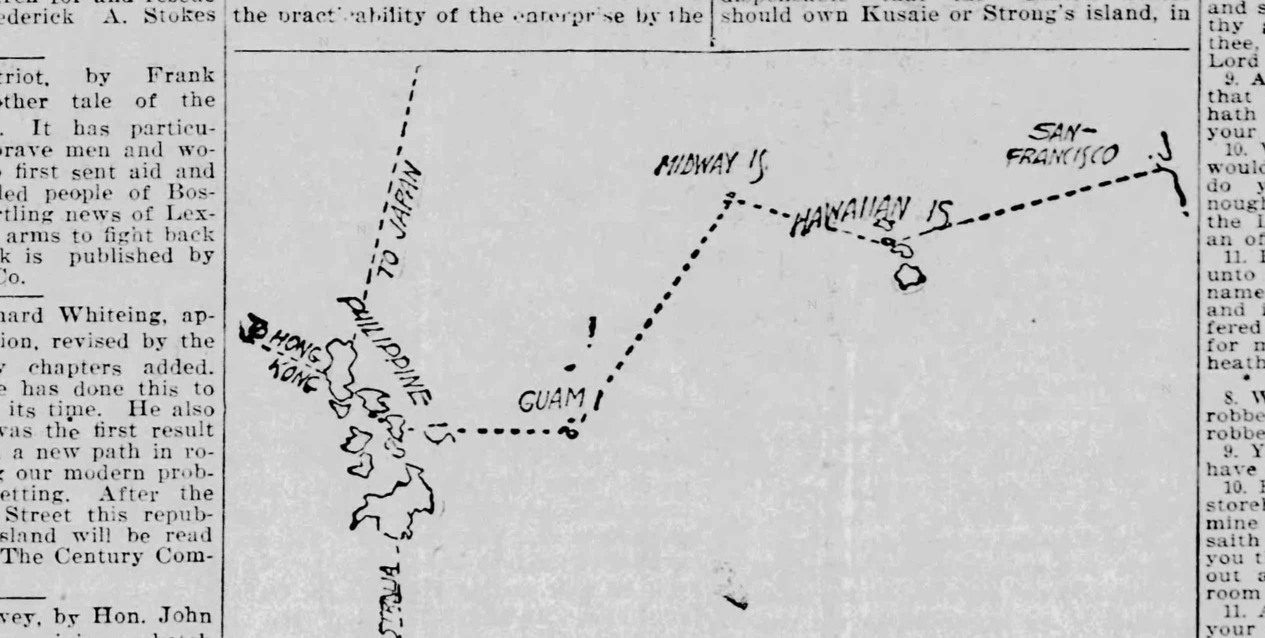
# PACIFIC CABLE IS FEASIBLE.

## Relay Stations at Midway and Guam Make It Fully Practicable.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Rear Admiral Bradford has completed the official naval project for a transpacific submarine telegraph cable between San Francisco and Manila in time to supply Congress with all the essential information of the opening of the next session.

All doubt has been removed regarding the practicability of the enterprise by the closed an abyss in the Western Pacific more than five miles deep, but a slight divergence from a straight line fortunately developed a route avoiding the insuperable obstacle to laying a working cable. At another point, on the same stretch between Midway and Guam, a submerged mountain more than 12,000 feet in height was discovered, and a reasonable level road around this was found.

The physical practicability of the line now assured beyond doubt, it only remains for Congress to weigh the military necessities and the commercial advantages to accrue from the construction and operation of the system. It was represented to Congress at its last session that the revenue to be expected from a Pacific cable would not attract private capital unless it had a connection with Australia, Japan and China, as well as with San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila. For that reason it was deemed indispensable that the United States should own Kusaie or Strong's island, in

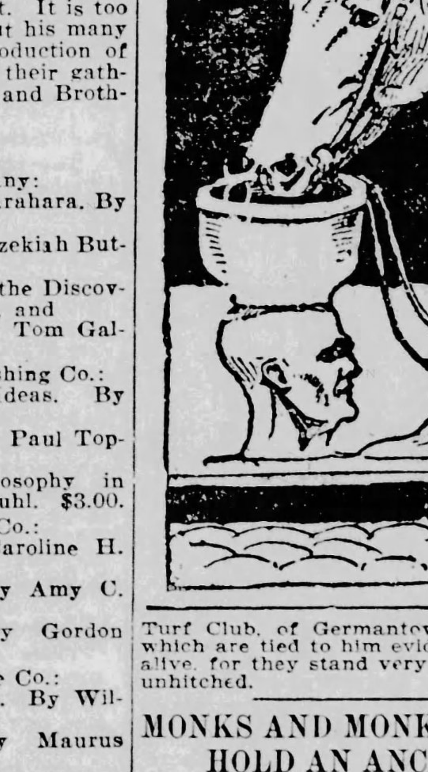



THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

adoption of Honolulu, Midway and Guam as relay stations on the long line, and by the discoveries made from the naval survey ship Nero as to the character of the ocean bed between those points. The sounding instruments of this ship dis- the Caroline group, or a cable landing right there, to insure the working of a loop to Australia. The absence of this may deter any corporation from undertaking the operation of a cable across the Pacific without a heavy subsidy.

## NOVEL WATERING TROUGH.

This is a sketch of a combination hitching post and watering trough which adorns the pavement of the North End



Turf Club, of Germantown, Pa. Horses which are tied to him evidently think he's alive, for they stand very obediently until unhitched.

## MONKS AND MONKEYS HOLD AN ANCIENT CITY.

Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement describes in part a visit to the ancient city of Amber, in India, which is inhabited only by a few priests and thousands of monkeys, says St. Nicholas. Elephants from the stables of the maharajah of Jeypore conveyed her party. The hill on which the old city stands is surrounded by other high hills, crowned with towers and ramparts and covered with trees. The great castle fortress stands out boldly. The old zenana, or woman's apartments—an extensive block of buildings, surrounded by a court—is the only place which is inhabited. This is a well populated and lively quarter, since a tribe of languor or hoonoomaun monkeys have taken possession and dwell here in freedom and comfort. The Hindoos religiously refrain from hurting or killing any animal, and the monkeys, having no fear, are monarchs of all they choose to take.

The hoonoomaun, or languor, is the sacred monkey, and the largest found in India. Its height is from two and a-half to four feet; its body is singularly slender and supple; its face is black and smooth, except for long white whiskers, the hair on the body is gray on the back and white under the stomach; its tail is long and bare, with a single tuft of hair on the end. The Hindoos have a legend which explains its very black face. It says that ages ago Hoonoomaun, the king of the monkeys, went to assist Rama in the conquest of Ceylon. The demon king of the island had carried off Lita, the wife of Rama, and he was determined to rescue her. As they came near to the island Hoonoomaun easily leaped over the straits, so skilful a jumper was he, and, finding Lita, he was comforting her with the news that her husband was approaching, when Ravana, the demon king, appeared and made Hoonoomaun prisoner. After setting fire to the monkey' long tail he gave him his freedom, that he might return to Rama. Hoonoomaun succeeded in blowing out the fire at the end of his tail, but in so doing he blackened his face and singed his hair in a most unbecoming fashion. The loss of his beauty so saddened the poor beast that Rama made all the monkeys of his kind kalamoukh, or black-faced, which they remain to this day.

**"This Will Interest Many."**

G. E. Powell says that if any one who is afflicted with kidney trouble or rheumatism in any form will send their address to him, in care of 218 Indiana avenue, Toledo, O., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

**His One Dissipation.**

"I'm goin' to put the farm in your name, Mandy," said the agricultural gentleman.

"All right," was the response.

"But before I do I want it understood I'm to have enough out of the crops every fall to buy my regular annual gold brick."

That was easily arranged, she being a sensible woman with a four-husband experience, and, consequently, not looking for man to be perfect.—Indianapolis Journal.

**He Wasn't to Blame.**

"Sir," began the tramp, as he stepped in front of a pedestrian. "I've seen better days, and"—

"Well," interrupted the other, "you needn't blame me for it. I'm not the weather man."—Chicago News.

**Bruin the Hugger.**

He—Speaking of animals, which is your favorite?

She—The bear.

He—Oh, yes, of course.

## A NEW YORK DOG IS A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Mr. Storms, who keeps a "naturalist's emporium" in Third avenue, in which one may get anything in the natural history line from a monkey to a pug dog or a big rattler to a pollywog, is the owner of a greyhound that is a practical joker, says the New York Herald. When the warm weather came he was obliged to keep his store open in order to get more air for his numerous animals. That some of his dogs, cats, tortoises, etc., that run about in the store might not wander into the street, Mr. Storms had a closely woven iron gate about four feet in height put in to the doorway.

They greyhound is a pet of the family and has been taught many tricks. One of her accomplishments is high jumping, and her master, in order to amuse the children of the neighborhood and exercise the dog at the same time, has often made her jump the iron gate.

A woman carrying a large bundle on her head a short time ago was frightened into dropping it and running off with a piercing shriek when a large greyhound alighted on the sidewalk right in front of her as if it had dropped down out of the sky. The dog seemed to join in the laughter of the crowd which had collected to watch her graceful leaps, for her eyes twinkled and her tail wagged at a great rate.

Since then the dog has made a practice of thus startling pedestrians by jumping the gate and landing lightly in front of them and after escaping into the middle of the street, to be out of reach of a kick or blow, it has added insult to injury by appearing to laugh at their discomfiture. Watching the dog after one of these pranks it is easy to agree with Mr. Storms that dogs like a joke just as a man would and that the greyhound plays those jokes out of pure fun.

Like many other practical jokers the greyhound has gotten into trouble, or rather she has succeeded in getting her master into trouble with the police. Somebody has complained about the dog's humorous proclivities, and Mr. Storms has been notified that while it is not unlawful to keep a licensed dog, or to use a wire gate, or for the licensed dog to leap over the wire gate, yet all combined for the purpose of frightening persons will amount to a misdemeanor if continued.

**CATARRH CAN BE CURED.**

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## DAINTY EVENING WAIST.

The cut shows a very dainty evening waist of two-toned silk in the new pastel tints. The background is opaline, with soft pink and blue lights, while the little

star-shaped figures are of deeper pink. A band of white guipure lace over pink velvet, and headed by a tiny ruche of palest pink chiffon, finishes the bodice, and the sleeves are two rather small puffs of pale pink chiffon, with a band of the same lace between. A crush belt of pink velvet is worn with this waist.

**Another Synonym.**

Myer—Was Smyth's marriage a failure?

Gyer—Failure isn't a name for it. Why, it proved to be a regular Delaware peach crop.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

# The Sunday School.

LESSON II, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

**Lessons in Giving.**

Malachi 1:6-11 and 3:8-12.
Read chap. 1; also 2 Cor., chaps. 8 and 9.
Memory verse:3:10.

Golden Text: God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. 9:7.

6. A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is mine honor? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the Lord of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name?

7. Ye offer polluted bread upon mine altar; and ye say, Wherein have we polluted thee? In that ye say, The table of the Lord is contemptible.

8. And if ye offer the blind for sacrifice, is it not evil? and if ye offer the lame and sick, is it not evil? offer it now unto thy governor; will he be pleased with thee, or accept thy person? saith the Lord of hosts.

9. And now, I pray you, beseech God that he will be gracious unto us: this hath been by your means: will he regard your persons? saith the Lord of hosts.

10. Who is there even among you that would shut the doors for nought? neither do ye kindle fire on mine altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand.

11. For, from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name and a pure offering: for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of hosts.

• • • • • • • •

8. Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.

9. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.

10. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

11. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts.

12. And all nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of hosts.

**Illustrative Applications.**

A son honorouth his father, and a servant his master; if then I be a father, where is mine honor? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the Lord of hosts unto you. O, priests that despise my name (v. 6). Surely men should treat God as well as they treat each other—to say nothing of the better and more reverent treatment God's character demands. But how many there are who are truer to their relations to their fellows than to their relations to God. I have heard men utterly prayerless, whose lips were foul with profanity, declare themselves not specially sinful because they had never cheated anybody, had been good sons, neighbors, and all that. Once a man, who had made the solemnest of promises to God because he had made them to God's church, turned the whole treason of his life and heart cavalirly off by telling me, "Oh! we are not expected to keep our promises to the church." Yet the man would have esteemed it a dire affront to be charged with failure to keep his business promises. That is a so frequent trouble—the feeling that the range of our obligations rises no higher, and takes in no more, than our duties to our fellows. But, notwithstanding, there remains the whole grand and solemn realm of our duties God-ward. And faithfulness to the lower can not excuse unfaithfulness to the higher. Here is a searching question for us—have we really treated God as well as we have our fellows? How many a business man is prompt to use his obligations to his business associates, who goes on, and as though it were of no moment, serenely unmindful of his obligations to his God! And let us heed the warning in that address to the priests. They were the leaders, the teachers. Of all people, they should be carefullest toward God. We who teach should teach ourselves; we who are set at guiding others should be specially anxious that none of the ditch-mud of faithlessness and inconsistency spatter and smutch our garments.

Oh that there were one among you that would shut the doors, that ye might not kindle fire on mine altar in vain! (v. 10). "Better a temple closed than a temple profaned." When, though we externally worship and do what God commands, we do not inwardly do it; when, instead of pure intent and holy feeling, and sweet, deep longing for God, we bring "the blind, the lame, the sick," sacrifices of mere routine of wandering thoughts, of insincerity—the fire we kindle on God's altar is a vain fire. Once, in one of the chapels of St. Peter's in Rome, I saw a lot of priests racing through a ritual, and meanwhile lounging and taking snuff, and it seemed to me that such worship was decidedly vain fire. But it is quite possibly for us Protestants, when we let the real heart drop out of our worship, while we may not do that thing, to do a spiritually similar thing. "Lord, I have laid mine heart unto thine altar," sings George Macdonald. When we do that, we do not kindle vain fire.

Will a man rob God? yet ye rob me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings (3:8). There was a widow of small means, yet of noble liberality. But, unexpectedly, a legacy was left her, and she was wealthy. But to a cause to which, in her comparative poverty, she had delighted to give five dollars, she now proffered twenty-five cents. When asked why such strange change, and in her present circumstances, at last she candidly replied: "Ah! when, day by day, I looked to God for my bread, I had enough and to spare. Now I have to look to my ample income, and I am all the time hounded with the fear of losing it and coming to want. I had the guinea heart when I had the shilling means; now I have the guinea means and the shilling heart." But does not the "shilling heart" literally and really rob God? If Christians gave as God prospered them, how affluently full would be God's treasuries. Is there not a good deal of robbing God, and even by those of most scrupulous honesty as toward their fellow-men?

Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it (v. 10). "O God, our hearts are whole toward thee." I heard Mr. Spurgeon pray. And is not this a plain reason of the marvelous blessing God poured on him, this—that all the time, both as to glad giving and as to everything else, Mr. Spurgeon kept his heart whole toward God? And there is divine sanction for the experiment.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

**"A Heart as Sturdy as an Oak."**

But what about the blood which the heart must pump at the rate of 70 times a minute? If the heart is to be sturdy and the nerves strong this blood must be rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes sturdy hearts because it makes good blood. It gives to men and women strength, confidence, courage and endurance.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**His Serious Studies.**

"What studies are you pursuing?" asked the landlady of the new boarder, who had told her that he was a student.

"I am studying psychology," he answered: "I'm delving into unstrayed fields. I'm studying the—"

Just then some one passed him the dish of hash.

"I am," he continued, "fathoming the mysterious and unknown."

And the landlady never knew why all the people around the table smiled audibly.—Baltimore News.

**Willing.**

"You ought to be ashamed of such a job of whitewashing!" said the irate patron. "You ought to get into sackcloth and ashes!"

"'Deed, boss," was the penitent answer, "I'd be puffickly willin' to ef I could afford de coal to make de ashes wid."—Washington Star.

# OUR BAREFOOT IRREGULARS.

## The Macabebe Scouts in Luzon, and Their Value to the American Forces.

Harry A. Armstrong writes the Chicago Record concerning the Macabebe scouts employed in Luzon, under date of October 18, and says:

Macabebe scouts have "seen their dead," and they are eager for revenge.

Early yesterday morning three companies of Macabebes under Captain Batson were sent against the town of Calumpang. About 800 insurgents were in the vicinity. The order to charge was given and the barefooted soldiers went forward silently and swiftly. The insurgent outposts were driven in and Lieutenant Boutelle began his front attack. Captain Batson came in on the left toward the river.

There was a sharp and severe engagement; then the enemy was routed

A MACABEBE SCOUT.
(Drawn from Life.)

and broke and ran. They were pursued until not even a vestige of their formation was left. Twenty-five insurgents were captured and even a larger number were killed. Many Mausers were taken. But behind, shot through the head, was one Macabebe. The others had escaped without a scratch. When they saw their dead comrade, they were for revenge, but when they asked the captain to lead them farther he shook his head, so they boarded their canoes and went back with their prisoners and their captured arms to Arayat.

Many Macabebes volunteered their services to the United States long before the present regiment was organized, and, while it has been experimental, until recently the Macabebes have been found both loyal and brave.

The organization is now recruited up to 200. There are four companies of 50 men each. Their uniform consists of a blue linen shirt, khaki trousers, a straw hat with a wide, blue band and eagle ornament mounted on a dark blue shield of felt. They are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen carbine and wear the regulation web belt across the left shoulder instead of around the waist. They do not wear shoes, preferring their bare feet, as has always been their custom. They are very proud of their equipment and take great care of their carbines, which are never out of their sight. They show deep respect for their American officers—a respect which closely borders on love—and in return they are treated with the utmost kindness. There are three companies of scouts now encamped at Arayat, the extreme north position on the Rio Grande occupied by General Young's brigade. From this point the advance on Tarlac will soon be made and the Macabebes' services are thought to be invaluable in a move of this kind.

Saturday night, October 14, a scout gave information that there were 400 insurgents in Candating, a town three miles up the river, and acting upon this information, Capt. Boutelle and one company of scouts made preparations for an attack on the enemy early Sunday morning. Long before daybreak the little sergeant had lined up his men. They had responded quickly to the first call, and were impatiently waiting for orders to advance. Their eyes sparkled with the prospect of "combate," and many belonging to the other companies begged permission from the sergeant to go with the party. They were appeased only when told that in case of a fight they would reinforce the lucky company.

There had been a heavy rainfall the night before, and the roads were very muddy. Unlike the American troops, the Macabebes are accustomed to this, and in less than 30 minutes were close upon the trenches that surround the town. The eager expression on the faces of the advance instantly changed to disappointment, and the main line, which had now joined them, realized that the enemy had fled and the opportunity to wipe out old scores was lost, at least for the present.

A few days previous, Capt. Batson had told his men that he would publish each month the names of the men who had captured guns or bolos from the insurrectos. This, together with the promise of a small reward to the man with the longest list to his credit, has greatly increased their interest, and they have entered into the spirit of the work in a way unlooked for in an organization having so short an allegiance.

Soon after taking possession of the church, the men were eagerly searching the town for arms. Six bolos were the result of their raid, and later in the day the energetic sergeant captured two prisoners, who, thinking the sergeant was one of them, promptly admitted that they were insurrectos and gave some valuable information about the enemy's positions and numbers.

The Macabebes showed the greatest reverence and respect while in the church, always removing their hats and talking in subdued whispers. One devout scout procured an old rag and carefully dusted and cleaned the neglected altar.

Late in the afternoon, the Macabebes were reinforced by Capt. Batson with the two other companies. As there had been no resistance, the captain decided to return to Arayat, and so the little command, with its two prisoners, marched slowly back, disappointed in not having had a fight, but with the satisfaction of being the first to occupy the most northerly town on the river.

**Subtle Flattery.**

She—Of course, if I go to the theatre with you I shall have a chaperon.

He—Why, I didn't suppose that was necessary.

"Mamma says it depends upon the man."—Brooklyn Life.

SEND stamp and your address to Dr. C. H. MacFarland, 311 Arcade, Cleveland, O., for sample 1 week treatment Dr. McFarland Rheumatic Cure free.

MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M. D., 814 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 618 F St., Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMALL CAPITAL brings good returns if invested in a MAGIC LANTERN or Stereopticon for exhibition purposes. Write for 256 page illustrated catalogue free. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

$14 IT COSTS NOTHING to try our Sewing Machines. We ship direct from factory to consumer. Save agents profits. 30 days free trial. 117,500 sold. Warranted 20 Years. All attachments free.
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**The Origin of "Tips."**

Few people know the origin of the word "tip." It comes from the old coffee houses, of which, I believe, Ottey's, in Henrietta street, Covent Garden, was the last survivor. At the door of these coffee houses was a box made usually of brass, with lock and key. It had engraved upon it the letters "T. I. P." (observe the stops between each letter), "To insure promptness." Customers, as they passed out, dropped a coin in for the waiters. Hence the word "tip."—London Globe.

**Canine Bellboy in Kansas City.**

The Savoy hotel in Kansas City has a dog that acts as bellboy, going for the mail and carrying notes to the clerk.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 165,000


## LIBERAL DECEMBER OFFER.

**We are this week mailing to the many thousands whose subscriptions expire during December, a proposition so liberal that it must not only bring a renewal of the entire list, but bring in a great many new readers besides. We desire to emphasize the fact that the offer is good for December only, and will not be made to the same people again. We made a similar offer in November, and a large number of new people quickly took the opportunity to get on our list, not only because the price was favorable, but for the advantage of securing the best political weekly published for the campaign of 1900.**

**Next week we shall publish the list of those entitled to watches for largest clubs sent us during November. If any whose time expires this month have not yet received our December proposition, they will please drop us a postal and we will mail a duplicate.**

## THE GOLD STANDARD.

It is a little singular, to say the least, that after so many years of popular discussion of national finances, one should find a statement like this from an intelligent Republican source:

Congress will assemble in a few days. The House will deal with a gold standard bill almost immediately. The Republican party is pledged to legislation for the gold standard and the parity of all our moneys.

This is shipshod writing. There is no need of a "gold standard bill," for the gold standard was established by the coinage law of 1873. That act says, in one of its numerous provisions:

"That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value," etc.

So long as that clause enacting that the gold dollar "shall be the unit of value," stands unrepealed, our finances will be in the gold standard. The writer of the extract from which we quoted the above shows that he realizes what is the thing needing legislative action when he says the Republican party stands pledged "for the gold standard and the parity of all our moneys."

There is the weak point in an absurdly complex monetary system. What we need to clear up the muddle is legislation which shall safeguard the continuance of the parity of all our moneys.

The Bland law makes all silver dollars full legal tender in any amount. They are considered as "coin," the same as gold. Our government bonds are payable, principal and interest, in "coin," and the Sherman notes state on their face that they are payable in coin.

**The danger is, that some future administration may pay out silver dollars instead of dollars of gold value to the nation's creditors. This would not overthrow the gold standard, but it would cheat every man to whom anything is owing, either by the government or by anybody else. We would then have two "dollars" of different values—the gold and the silver one—and the latter would bring a little less than half what the gold dollar would bring. And the paper dollars being redeemable in silver, would sink to its level.**

**It is this weak point which is to be guarded by legislation. There is no financial transaction made within the past twenty-odd years wherein the word "dollar" meant anything but a dollar of the same value as the gold dollar. We must prevent the cranks and lunatics from ruining the business of the country by forcing the government to silver payments. And it is a task to which the coming congress should early address itself.**

## AN ARMOR PLATE PLANT.

**It will be recalled that last winter Congress refused to contract for armor plate for the new war vessels at a figure the mills would accept. Prices have risen since then, and at the rates prevailing to-day it would cost a million dollars more to obtain the required quantity than at that time.**

This has led to a renewal of the proposition that the government shall erect a great armor-plate mill of its own, and abandon the contract system. The argument is a strong one, that the United States should put itself in a position independent of individuals in the manufacture of all materials for the national defense, whether armor, ammunition and guns.

The government has turned the old navy yard at Washington into a manufactory of large naval guns, and the work done at Manila and Santiago shows the superb qualities of these arms. Rapid-fire guns for secondary batteries are still, however, purchased from manufacturers. The success of the government gun plant is a powerful argument for the extension of the practice to armor—more especially as all work on armored vessels is at a standstill, because of the disagreement as to price last winter.

A strong effort will be made in both House and Senate this winter to put the project through. It will, however, require about two years for the erection of such a plant, so that, even were the idea adopted, our new navy would have to wait, or enough armor be contracted for to supply the needs of the next twenty-four months.

Mr. Bryan will never be content until he can talk 155,000 words an hour. It must be humiliating to him to be beaten by the new telegraphy.

## THE REBELLION ENDING.

The end appears to be very near in the Philippine insurrection. Aguinaldo is a fugitive, with the few if his officers who still adhere to him. A number of them have already escaped to Hong Kong. Some of them are prisoners, including Buencamino, the brains of the rebellion.

The story comes that guerilla warfare has been determined upon by Aguinaldo. If this be true, by that order he has placed himself and his men outside the pale of civilized warfare. The guerilla has the same status as the pirate on the sea. He is to be put down with the strong hand; and when caught a drumhead court-martial and a firing squad end his earthly career.

Even if Aguinaldo has resorted to this atrocity, the guerilla period will be of short duration. The full force of volunteers has not yet reached Luzon. But little more than half the total available force is as yet in the field. As fast as the new volunteer regiments arrive at Manila, they will be sent out to garrison disturbed districts, and hunt down the fragments of Aguinaldo's forces. This can not, in the nature of things, take very long. We look to see the island pacified before the rainy season sets in next summer.

By the way, the outcome of the present campaign, beginning with the advance northward from Angeles, shows that there was injustice to the hasty judgment pronounced upon Gen. Otis by some people. His critics failed to consider that his force was not sufficient to permanently garrison the towns taken; that the volunteers had to be withdrawn from the field, to be sent home, in the midst of the campaign, and this before fresh troops were available.

This withdrawal of the volunteers was unavoidable, but it gave hope to the ignorant Filipinos. They construed it as the beginning of the evacuation of the island by the Americans, and their hopes mounted high. Then came the rainy season, with many weeks of enforced inaction, save when rebel activity compelled movements. As soon as the worst of the rains were over, the northward movement, under Lawton, Young and Wheaton, was begun, and it has already crushed the rebellion as an organized movement.

Let us be just, and in making up judgment on Gen. Otis, let us remember the peculiar embarrassments under which he labored. When due weight is given to them, we shall all probably agree with the dictum of the New York Sun, which says: "To that tireless worker and most accomplished and able soldier, Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, the highest of honors for a victorious campaign are justly due."

## THE FILIPINOS.

The most persistent of the many wrong assumptions of the anti-expansionists is that the Filipinos are a homogeneous people, and that Aguinaldo represents the aims and hopes of the entire population. This is an error, as has been often shown. But the report of Dr. Wm. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, in giving the facts as to the language spoken by the people of the group, throws additional light on the matter.

There are something like thirty languages and dialects spoken on the islands composing the Philippine group. The Visaya dialect leads with 2,024,409 natives who speak it. The Tagalo dialect is spoken by a little more than a million people. There are five other dialects which are spoken each by over 100,000 natives. Spanish, of course, is the language of commerce, and of cultivated society. But the number of natives who understand it, in proportion to the entire population of the islands, is very small.

There is no barrier to nationality greater than that of speaking different tongues. Especially is this true when the people are low in the scale of civilization. In taking a trip on the railway from Manila up to Dagupan, the traveler passes through three language zones. In the first, Tagalo is the tongue of the natives, the Visayan is the dialect in the next region, and a third and entirely different one among the natives around the bay of Lingayen.

The insurrection is of the Tagal race, which numbers a little over a million. The other tribes are not concerned in it to any extent. The latter have no sympathy with Aguinaldo, and were we to do as the "aunties" wish, and withdraw from the islands, a bloody native war would follow his efforts to extend his rule over the group of islands.

## THE "AUNTIES" OF 1804.

A Massachusetts paper recalls the fact that, at a Fourth of July celebration in Northampton, in that state, in 1804, this was one of the toasts offered: "Louisiana—the price, millions—the possession, a curse!"

Look at the area embraced in the Louisiana Purchase! Not only the state of Louisiana itself, but what is now Arkansas, Missouri, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, Kansas, half of Colorado and Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa have all been carved out of that imperial domain.

Has its possession been a curse to us? To-day it is the seat of the mightiest agricultural development in the United States. One-third of our population dwells therein. It has proved to be a blessing to the nation, and the trivial sum paid for it would not buy the farms in any dozen counties of this vast domain.

The anti-expansion argument of that day is seen now to have been absurdly ridiculous. The arguments of the "aunties" of to-day will be similarly viewed in a half-century. When the United States abandons expansion, which has been the settled policy of the country from the adoption of the constitution, and adopts that of contraction, it will have begun to decay. Progress means expansion, and for the nation to stop in the march of progress means decadence.

## PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Should President McKinley die in office, Secretary of State John Hay would succeed to the position of chief executive. Failing Mr. Hay, the place would go to Mr. Gage, and the order of succession thereafter would be Secretary of War Root, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Secretary of the Interior Bliss. When Vice President Hendricks died, Congress passed a new Presidential succession law, which vests the Presidency, after the Vice President, in the Cabinet officers in the order named—with the proviso that if any of them do not possess the constitutional qualifications for the Presidency, the succession shall vest only in those eligible, in order.

## NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

One of the things which it is hardest for a Democrat or Populist to understand is that there is very little profit to a national bank in issuing notes. The law requires the purchase of United States bonds, and their deposit in the treasury; and then the bank is allowed to issue notes only up to 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds. Suppose the bank buys $100,000, face value, of 3's. They sell on the market at 109½. The bank will thus have to spend $109,500 in cash for bonds of $100,000 face value, and can issue only $90,000 of national bank notes. It can do better at loaning the original $109,500, when the loan market is active, than to spend it for bonds at only 3 per cent interest, and then have but $90,000 in cash to loan.

Because the interest rate on call loans in New York reached an exorbitant point, the government relieved the situation by offering to purchase $25,000,000 of bonds—a transaction whereby it will save a couple of million dollars. Had there been any real stringency—that is, were the situation such as to make the condition somewhat permanent—the national banks of that city could have relieved it abundantly by taking out the note issues to which they are entitled. In other words, the banks, for the reasons stated above, could do better with their money than to buy bonds and take out note circulation. They have issued only a part; but had they decided to issue the full amount under the law, they would have added about 42 millions to the currency.

The same thing is true of the national banks in other parts of the country. They have not taken out the full circulation to which they are entitled. The banks of Illinois, outside of Chicago, could add to circulation $9,192,680; Ohio, $23,690,020; Pennsylvania, $37,682,130; New York City, $29,181,680; Chicago, $15,925,700. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was $209,357,413, and the circulation was $81,164,603. It is an odd fact that, notwithstanding the persistent assertion that the western states demand more currency, the national banks of those states, including the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, could issue over eighteen millions more in note circulation.

The banks are not to be criticised for not doing this. The conditions are such that they cannot use the extra circulation to which they are entitled without loss. Were the national banking law amended so as to allow them to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, instead of but 90 per cent, the note issues would be more profitable, and there would be a large adition to the currency.

## THE DEWEY MATTER.

"Injun giver" is a phrase of deep reproach among children. It designates one who makes a gift and then wants it back. The people who filled the columns of the Washington papers with protests against Admiral Dewey's action in deeding his home to Mrs. Dewey are evidently playing "Injun giver." They with thousands of others, subscribed larger or smaller sums to the fund wherewith the dwelling was purchased. It was made over to Admiral Dewey, as the gift of the people. We can not see that the contributors have any proprietary rights. The home was given without conditions, and it certainly was the Admiral's right to do as he pleased with it.

It was understood that the home was to be the Dewey residence, and the Admiral will probably remain in it until his death. We can not see that the transfer of the title to another member of the same family needed to evoke so much criticism. Much has been said of Dewey's haste in the matter. But doing things with extreme promptitude is a personal characteristic, which pleased the American people mightily once upon a time—when he didn't even wait for breakfast before making a morning call on Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay.

Perhaps the whole transaction was not in the best taste. What of it? It is in very bad taste for people who contributed small sums to purchase the house to assume that they thereby obtained the right to meddle with the Admiral in his disposition of it. We think the latter are quite as much amenable to criticism for a breach of taste as is he. The affair breaks about even. Let the carpers follow the excellent plan of that well-known western gentleman who made a large fortune by attending to his own business.

## GARRET A. HOBART.

For the sixth time since the adoption of the national constitution, the second office in the United States government has been vacated by death. It is somewhat singular that more Vice Presidents should die in office than Presidents. The main reason for having a Vice President at all is that there may be a man, chosen by the people, to occupy the chief magistracy in case of a vacancy by death, resignation or disability. Yet of the men chosen to fill this place, six have passed away while in office, while the Presidency has been vacated but four times—twice by disease, twice by assassination.

The roll of Vice Presidents to pass away while in office is as follows: George Clinton died in 1812, Elbridge Gerry in 1814, Wm. R. King in 1853, Henry Wilson in 1875, Thomas A. Hendricks in 1886, and Garret A. Hobart in 1899. The office will remain vacant until March 4, 1901, for there is no provision in the constitution for filling vacancies therein. Senator Frye, of Maine, is President pro tempore of the Senate. He will preside over that body, but he does not become Vice President.

It has too often happened that there was political enmity, or at lease antagonism between the President and Vice President. There was nothing of the sort between McKinley and Hobart. They were very close friends, and the Vice President was extremely useful in the Senate in aiding in securing favorable consideration of plans and policies emanating from the White House. Mr. Hobart was an excellent lawyer, an acute thinker, and a statesman in the best sense of the word. His death while in office is a loss to the nation.

**If Mr. Sulzer is to become the leader of the minority in congress we suggest a cartoonist be employed on the Congressional Record.**

**We are willing to allow Aguinaldo to escape, if he takes his insurrection with him.**

Congressman Roberts has been drawing his pay, all the same, since March 4 last.

## ROBERTS' DEFENCE.

Roberts of Utah has written a vigorous letter in his own defense to a New York paper. He admits living in a polygamous relation, but upholds both the legality and morality of his course. He shows that the act of Congress which enabled Utah to become a state provided that the state constitution should contain a clause forbidding plural marriages, and that this clause can not be revoked without the consent of the United States. The people of Utah are powerless to change it.

Mr. Roberts points out that the dissolution of plural marriages existing at the time of the adoption of that constitution was not contemplated, nor has there ever been any legal action to achieve that end. The law of Utah prohibits plural marriages for the future, and he says that law has been strictly obeyed. Then he adds:

Some men—the number is small and rapidly growing less—who entered into plural marriage relations previous to 1890, when the Mormon church officially discontinued such marriages, have felt it morally binding upon their consciences to fulfill the obligations of their marriage vows to their polygamous families.

Mr. Roberts frankly admits that he is one of this number. He insists that neither morally nor legally is he justified in abandoning his plural wives.

While Mr. Roberts may justify himself in this manner, he misses the point. Public sentiment in the United States is outraged at the idea of allowing a man, admittedly living in polygamy, to hold a seat in Congress. The fact that Mr. Roberts feels that he is doing right does not modify the popular attitude in the least. His usefulness in Congress is destroyed by the notoriety he has achieved, and it is not expedient, in the view of an overwhelming majority of the people, that he should be allowed to remain. He should recognize this, and end the matter by resigning.

## THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

The American governor of the island of Guam is, in his way, as unique a character as was his predecessor, the late Spanish governor, who mistook the hostile shots of our fleet in the summer of 1898 for a salute, as he did not know of the war.

Governor Leary has the genuine American love for push and progress, and accordingly he is hustling the lazy natives of Guam as they never have been hustled before. He found the Spanish friars stumbling-blocks in the path of progress, and so he incontinently bundled them off the island. Then he ordered that every adult native engage in food production. They must raise crops and keep a specified number of chickens and pigs, under penalty. They are to bring these products at stated intervals to the governor, for sale to his family or to the force of marines.

Having thus enforced industry upon every inhabitant, Governor Leary turned his attention to the morals of his people. The majority of these were simply living together in concubinage, deeming the marriage ceremony superfluous. The governor instituted wholesale wedlock, making the license and civil ceremony free for a stipulated number of days. Within that period the officials were overworked, for they issued licenses and performed the marriage ceremony for the bulk of the inhabitants.

These efforts of the governor to bring his people up from a state of barbarism to primitive Christian civilization may provoke a smile, but he is doing a most excellent work for them. The savage does not care to be civilized, as we know from our experience with the Indians. But the gentle Polynesians of Guam never think of oppossing the governor's will, and obey his orders implicitly. His position is that of a patriarch, rather than a governor, and he s really trying an experiment to find out if the natives are capable of civilization. All honor to Governor Leary!

## THE SOUDAN PACIFIED.

The defeat and death of the Khalifa in the decisive battle at Omdebrika, and the complete overthrow of his army, completes the pacification of the Soudan. Thus ends the long chapter of Anglo-Egyptian history which began in 1881. The first trouble began with the rise of the Mahdi in that year, and ended with the murder of General Gordon at Khartoum in 1885.

The British government never gave up its claim to sovereignty over the Soudan on behalf of Egypt, but it was not until 1896 that a renewal of the campaign was decided upon. The Mahdi had meantime died, and was buried beneath a splendid tomb on the bank of the Nile at Omdurman. He was succeeded by his first Khalifa, who has just been killed in battle.

General Kitchener began his campaign at Wady Halfa, and moved steadily up the Nile, taking one stronghold after another from the dervishes. The active operations of 1896 ended with driving the enemy out of El Debbeh and Korti. The campaign was resumed in July, 1897, and involved the construction of a railway across the desert, to keep up military communication. The taking of Berber was the most important event.

The next spring's operations began with the victory at the Atbara river, and ended with the capture of Omdurman on September 2, 1898. The operations of this year have closed the long series of troubles which originated in religious fanaticism, and a wild effort to wipe the "infidels" from the face of the earth. The power of the dervishes is broken, and the way is open for the march of civilization and progress in Central Africa.

## THE OHIO VOTE.

Now that we have the official vote of Ohio, cast at the election of November 7, we are able to make some deductions which are of interest.

The first of these is that John R. McLean is the worst-whipped man who ever ran for the office of chief magistrate in this commonwealth.

Nash received 417,199 votes, and Jones 106,721. These added give 523,910. McLean, who obtained but 368,176 votes, ran 155,734 behind their combined vote—the heaviest minority an Ohio candidate for governor ever had. It is even greater than the phenomenal vote which "snowed under" Vallandigham in 1863.

Mr. McLean's unpopularity in Ohio is astonishing. Of course it needs no argument to show that neither the citizens who voted for Judge Nash, nor those who cast their ballots for Mayor Jones, were unfriendly to McLean, and did not wish him to become governor of Ohio.

Mr. McLean's organs have endeavored, by adding the Jones and McLean votes, to show that Judge Nash is a "minority" governor. If that is a legitimate mode of comparison, it is equally legitimate to add the Jones and the Nash votes and figure out McLean's minority.

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

## THE AUTUMN OF 1899.

"Thank God for pleasant weather!" Verily the people of this portion of the United States have good reason for returning thanks. This has been one of the most pleasant autumns in our experience. Summer departed so reluctantly and so quietly that we have hardly missed her. The fall is nearly past, and yet we have had very little bad weather. Here we are, with Thanksgiving almost at our doors; yet we have not seen snow, nor have we had any typical November weather. A day or two of chilly rain, perhaps, but then the sun shone again and the dreamy, mellow weather returned.

This postponement of bad weather has been a godsend to a very large number of people. First and foremost, the farmers have profited thereby. The big fall task of corn husking is largely accomplished, and would have been practically over had it not been for the extreme scarcity of hands. It has been almost impossible to hire help on the farms during the present season. The farmers, too, have not been obliged to feed their live stock to any great extent. The pastures have been good right along, and grazing animals needed no other food. This has been a great saving, and hence an element of profit.

More than these things, however, the farmers rejoice over the young wheat. At a little distance, the fields look like lawns, with their covering of deep, rich green. This luxuriance shows that, through favorable weather, the plants are deeply and firmly rooted. The luxuriance of the tops means that the plants will be well protected during the rigors of winter. An abundant wheat crop for next year is already practically assured, and the farmers are thoroughly happy.

The mild autumn has been a benefit to thousands of city dwellers in various ways. Work on buildings, on the streets, etc., has been almost continuous, and interrupted but little by inclement weather. This has put money into the pockets of thousands of industrious men, and added to the comfort of their families. The absence of cold weather has caused fuel bills to be small—another item of saving. The season of navigation has been unusually prolonged, to the profit of vessel-owners and to the benefit of the vast number of men whose employment depends upon lake navigation.

In many other ways, the prolongation of fine autumn weather has been of profit and comfort to a very large proportion of the population, and they may well remember it when Thanksgiving day is celebrated next Thursday.

## TAYLOR IS ELECTED.

Mr. Goebel and his machine is defeated at every point. The case as it is now made up for presentation to the Kentucky board of elections shows that Mr. Taylor has won every point and that there is not the shadow of a doubt that he was elected governor by the voters of his state.

Had Goebel been any other kind of a man than he really is he would have acquiesced long ago in the will of the voters and all the present trouble would have been avoided. But Goebel is a daring, scheming, unprincipled politician, who will not stop a minute to defeat the purpose of the voters, if by so doing he can have himself inaugurated.

Kentucky is thoroughly aroused and it is all but certain that Mr. Taylor will be inaugurated on the 12th of next month.

## BRITISH AT BELMONT.

A sharp battle at Belmont on November 16 was the first engagement of the British relief expeditions in the Transvaal war. This particular force of 10,000 or 12,000 men, under Gen. Methuen, is advancing to the relief of Kimberley, via the Cape Colony railroad. Belmont is a considerable distance south of Kimberley. The Boers were strongly posted on three ridges, and each position had to be stormed. The British lost over 200 killed and wounded, but the price was not high in a military sense. It was the first engagement, and a defeat at the hands of the Boers would have strengthened their cause greatly by the moral encouragement it would have given their men.

This engagement shows that the Boers are far better at defense than on attack, and that they have practically ceased active operations before the three beleaguered towns of Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith. These sieges still go on, but large portions of the Boer forces have been moved southward to intercept the British relief columns. The advance on the west toward Kimberley and Mafeking and on the east toward Ladysmith, will evidently be one to be stubbornly contested by the Boers at every point of vantage, at every river and mountain pass. Unless a larger British force is sent, the war will be a very long and very bloody one.

## PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

By a vote of 93 to 65 the lower branch of the Georgia legislature passed the Willingham bill, which provides for the total prohibition in the state of the manufacture, sale or giving away of all kinds of intoxicating liquors. The bill now goes to the Senate, and there is little doubt that it will pass that body and become a law.

The debate on the bill extended over a period of several days, and, according to the Atlanta papers, was characterized by much earnestness but little bitterness. There was a disposition to thoroughly investigate the measure and the effect it would have on the state. The result was a decided victory for the temperance people.

The measure, if it becomes a law, means complete and absolute prohibition in the state. Every bar-room will be closed. Every club will be compelled to discontinue the handling of liquors. Every brewery will be closed. In short it means the annihilation of the saloons in the state. The bill makes every such place a common nuisance. It also gives jurisdiction to municipalities to punish violators, but says that such prosecution and conviction shall not bar the state from making prosecution for the same offense.

The temperance sentiment in Georgia is very strong. In a number of counties prohibition is in force under local option laws. This blanket bill, if it becomes a law, will be backed by a powerful public sentiment, and the Georgia saloons will travel an exceedinly rocky road.

The only thing that will appease Mr. Goebel will be the throwing out of the entire Republican vote of Kentucky.

Billy Mason is so busy chasing beer microbes that he has probably forgotten all about his threat to resign.

## ROBERTS OF UTAH AND HIS THREE WIVES.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Italy's Folly.**

The Italian ministry is urging the building of eleven new warships at a cost of $20,000,000. Her navy to-day is practically as strong as that of the United States. We have two and a half times as many people, and six times as much wealth as Italy. Her debt is twice ours, and her burden of taxation is enrmous, as she raises nearly the same amount of revenue as our government, and has to pay one-third of it in interest. She is in no condition to increase her navy; but the other two members of the triple alliance urge her to do it, and it probably will be done.

**Ireland's Government.**

The workings of the new local government act for Ireland, which went into operation last spring, are well illustrated in Dublin. Previous to the passage of that act, it had only about 8,000 voters. Now the voters' list numbers about 45,000, of whom about 15,000 are women. Indeed, women may now vote for all candidates, except members of Parliament, on the same terms as men. Moreover, they can serve in any elective office, with the one exception noted. The new law is working well.

**Panama.**

Panama is tired of being one of the commonwealths comprising the United States of Colombia, and it is reputed she is asking annexation to the United States. Were it an independent state, we might consider the question; but Panama is not independent. Suppose that in 1865, when the Southern Confederacy was collapsing, the state of Texas, for instance, had asked Mexico to annex her. We would have gone to war with Mexico right off, because Texas was not recognized as being out of the Union. Similarly, the United States of Colombia would have a grievance were we to take steps to annex Panama.

**The China Trade.**

The report of the foreign trade of China for last year makes a most excellent showing for the United States. The total imports into the Flowery Kingdom increased less than 5 per cent, while our share of that trade increased 40 per cent. This gives one a luminous idea of the possibilities of the future, with Manila as our trading center in the Far East.

**McLean's Minority.**

McLean received 47,408 fewer votes than Judge Patrick, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. McLean ran 155,734 votes behind the combined votes of Nash and Jones. How can McLean find any comfort in such a smashing defeat?

**Automobile Boom.**

There are over 10,000 automobiles in operation in Europe, nearly two-thirds of these being owned in France. There are more than 600 manufacturers in France, not including the makers of parts, about 1,000 dealers in automobiles and 1,100 repair shops. Their use is rapidly extending in Europe, and the development of the new vehicle in the United States promises to be as rapid as was that of the bicycle.

**What Gompers Thinks.**

In his testimony before the industrial commission at Washington, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made some very conservative statements concerning trusts. He says organized labor views trusts simply as its employers. There have been cases in which the unions were benefited by combinations of capital, and he thinks it is "too early to decide whether men would be employed more steadily by trusts than by other employers." Mr. Gompers says there are no advantages over the wage system in co-operative enterprises, and he asserts that the condition of labor today is better than ever before.

**Our Boys at Malta.**

Two years ago it would have created astonishment around the world to have had an American regiment parade on British soil, and be inspected by a British official. Yet that is what happened at Malta on last Tuesday. The 47th U. S. V., en route to Manila, paraded on the garrison grounds at Malta, and were inspected by the Governor of the island, Sir Thomas Grenfell. This is not the first time the same thing has occurred, but it is renewed evidence of good feeling between the two nations.

**McLean's Aspirations.**

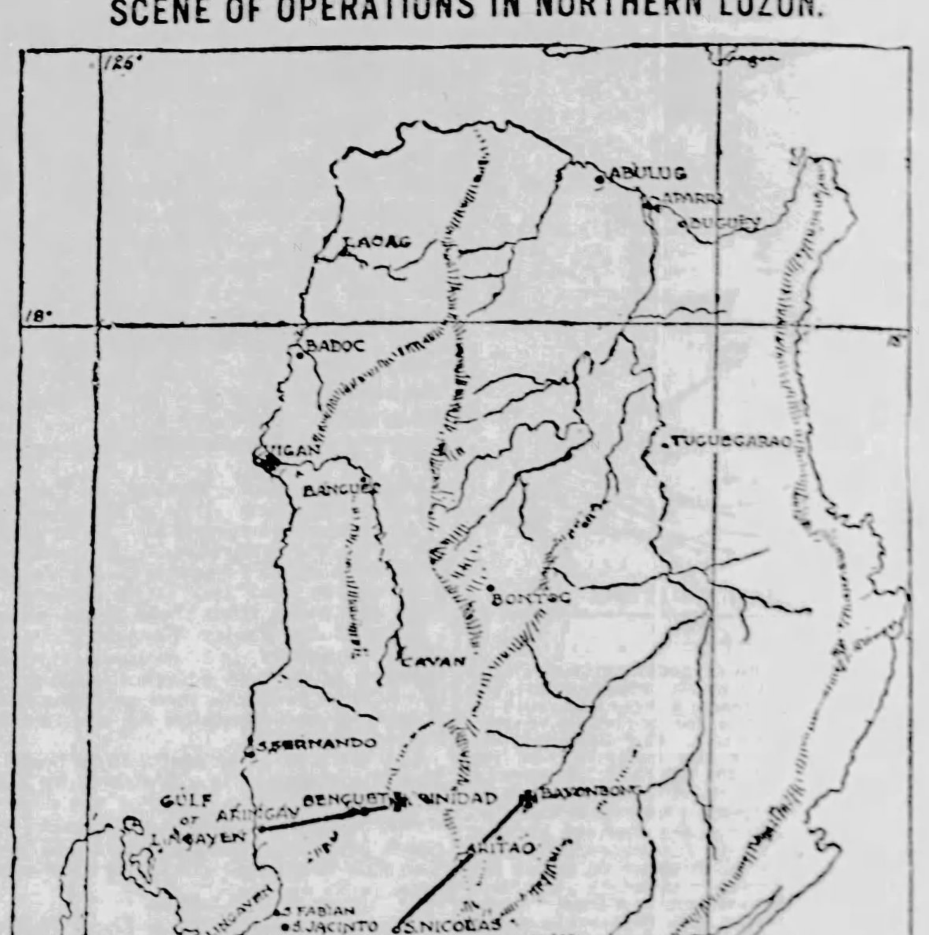
The Democratic Philadelphia Record is incredulous over the report that John R. McLean would like to be the vice presidential candidate with Bryan next year, for this reason: "Mr. McLean is a bold man; but he is also shrewd. No man knows better what a loss of prestige was involved in such a defeat as he encountered at the late election in Ohio. He will be very shy of letting the voters have another whack at him." But McLean has his fallibilities of judgment. He refuses to see that he is unpopular. He thinks money buys popularity, as he has always believed it will buy votes. And he can't yet over this mistaken view.

**Iron and Steel.**

The prices of iron and steel have reached a point beyond which they are not likely to advance. The enormous demand was the cause of the phenomenal rise in prices. The iron furnaces and steel mills could not supply it. But new furnaces are building, new mills are erecting, new mines are opening and the supply will overtake the demand. Sales of iron and steel next year will be even greater in volume than for the present twelvemonth. Any attempt to raise prices much further would check demand, and then the surplus of supply would cause a decline. The law of supply and demand governs these things, not the arbitrary action of combines.

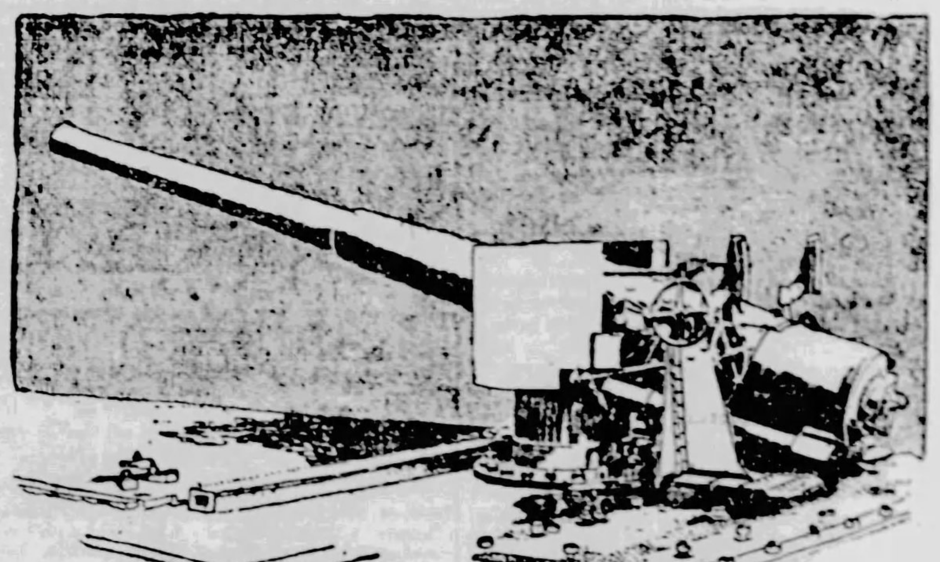
One of our exchanges says that if Mr. Bryan can carry Ohio next year his chances for election are bright. Bless your soul, we agree with you, but Mr. Bryan's chances for carrying Ohio are about equal to those of Aguinaldo defeating the American forces in the Philippines.

## SCENE OF OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN LUZON.




The black line from Aringay, on the coast, to Trinidad, shows the line of advance of General Young's cavalry and Macabebe scouts, following the fleeing Aguinaldo. The black line from San Nicholas to Bayonbong shows the line of advance of the infantry under Captain Costner. It has been believed that Aguinaldo is making for Vigan, on the coast, over mountain trails, with the intention of escaping by sea to Hong Kong.

## OUR NEW NAVAL GUN.



The United States government has purchased the right from an English firm to manufacture for the navy as many guns as it desires of a design recently accepted and now in use as a standard pattern for the entire British navy.

Henceforth all but the greatest guns of the greater American navy will be manufactured after the new type. The new battleships and all vessels of war carrying anything from an eight-inch gun down to a three-inch gun will be fitted out with the English pattern. The guns which range between these two sizes are the ones which are accredited with having destroyed the Spanish fleets in the two great naval battles of Santiago and Manila.

The change from the present armament will increase vastly the efficiency of the new battleships, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin and Maine. Some American naval experts state that it will double their usefulness as engines of destruction in actual warfare.

The change is radical and most important. Contrary to the majority of improvements in ordnance up to the present time it is in the direction of a lighter gun and a less complicated machinery. In the first place it does away with the cartridge case entirely. By means of a peculiarly fitted screw which inserts so as to receive and neutralize a third more recoil than the present design, the breach mechanism of the gun is materially lightened. As a result the gun is more easily and dexterously handled. In fact, so well is it adjusted that it can be opened and shut in little more than a second of time.

Again, the employment of the separate charges effects a saving of one-third in the cost of firing. The charge used at present in a six-inch gun costs about $75. The cartridge case is made of expensive metal and costs $25. The English gun can fire three shots, then, at no more cost than two shots from the old type would amount to.

The gun is fired in the simplest manner possible. The gunner swings open the breech with one hand. An assistant, standing by, rams the shell in and after it the powder charge. Simultaneously the firing prime is placed in the breech. Under the old method this had to be put in place after the breech of the gun was closed. With a sweep of his arm the gunner closes the breech and the gun stands ready for firing.

The best record ever attained with a six-inch gun under the cartridge system was something less than five rounds a minute. The model of the new six-inch gun recently tested at Indian Head has a record of having fired nine rounds a minute from aboard a moving vessel. From a stationary position it made the record of eleven rounds a minute.

## STATUE TO EMBELLISH PITTSBURG.

The Stanton avenue entrance of Highland Park, in Pittsburg, is to be graced by two heroic statues from a New York studio representing spirited horses in the hands of athletes. A. M. Bigelow, director of public works in Pittsburg, has the matter in charge, and he intrusted the designing and modelling of the statues to G. Moretti, who has now completed his commission. The horses measure twelve feet from hind heels to tips of ears, and will be cast in bronze, while the pedestals, of granite, will be ten feet high. The two models are very much alike in form and pose. One of them is now in the hands of the bronze caster and the other is yet in Mr. Moretti's studio, in West Thirty-eighth street.

These statues will be placed on either side of the entrance at Stanton avenue, and will be in position, ready for unveiling, early in May next.—New York Herald.

# $1000.00 IN GOLD FREE.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | C | E |
| C | H | I | K | N |
| N | O | O | O | O |
| R | S | T | W | Y |

**BRAINS COUNT** We will give $1,000.00 in Gold to *anyone who will arrange* the twenty letters printed at the left *into three names* denoting **three well-known cities** of the **United States.** *Remember, we do not want one cent of your money.* There is only one condition, which will take less than one hour of your time, and that is that you shall sell eight subscriptions at twenty-five cents each to one of the oldest and best known Boston magazines. Your friends will thank you for the chance to subscribe, as the regular price is fifty cents. They save twenty-five cents by dealing with you. In making the three names, *the letters can only be used as many times as they appear,* and *no letter can be used which does not appear.* **After you have found** the *three correct names* you will *have used every* letter in the twenty *exactly* as many times as it appears. **The money will be paid December 20th, 1899. Should more than one person succeed in finding the three correct names, the $1,000.00 will be equally divided.** *We make this liberal offer* to introduce one of the most *charming* and *interesting family* **96 to 144 Column** *illustrated monthly* **magazines** to as many families in the United States and Canada as possible, *where it is as yet unknown.* This magazine is *carefully edited, illustrated* and *filled* with the *choicest* literary matter that the best authors produce. If you will make the *three names* and **send them to us at once,** *who knows* but that you will win the prize? **Try and Win.** Anyway, *we do not want any money from you,* and a contest like this is *very interesting.* As soon as we receive your answer, if it is correct, we will mail you at once the eight coupons. You will know your solution is correct if you receive the coupons. We sincerely hope you will, as *we shall give the $1,000.00 away anyway.* Do not delay. Write at once.

**RIGLEY PUBLISHING CO., 168 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.**


## Publishers' Column.

### PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

### NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

**It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.**

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

**Prices.**

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 dozen teaspoons | $1.25 |
| ½ dozen teaspoons | .85 |
| 1 dozen tablespoons or forks | 2.35 |
| ½ dozen tablespoons or forks | 1.35 |
| 1 dozen dessert spoons or forks | 2.00 |
| ½ dozen dessert spoons or forks | 1.15 |
| ½ dozen table knives | 2.25 |
| 1 dozen table knives | 4.25 |

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### 1696—Maxwell Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Autumn red is the new deep tone of red that carried with it a decided suggestion of oak brown. It is eminently a cold weather color and indescribably rich. In the Maxwell waist it is used in combination with white. The Eton jacket is of the red, and is finished separately except at the under-arm seams. It is cut low, front and back, and finished with a rolling collar. The inner vest, which extends from neck to belt and down on the

shoulders, is of white corded silk, banded with narrow dark red silk braid. It is faced on the lining. The second vest is white silk, trimmed with strips of reddish brown silk braid and red crystal buttons. Bands of red brown braid strap the sleeves. The passementerie trimming of the Eton is of red brown silk to match the braid.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### 1032—Carlos Coat.

Sizes for 4 and 6 years. This is a most useful and comfortable coat for small boys, being quite smart enough for any occasion, and yet of so practical a design that it is perfectly suited for general

or more dressy wear. It fits snug enough for warmth, but not so close as to restrict the child's freedom of motion. Plain meltons, kerseys, cheviots, and all cloaking materials may be selected for this model. The edges are simply finished with rows of stitching. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### 1694—Greville Basque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. One reason why the very plain basques will be so much worn this winter is because of the craze for elaborate braidings and passementerie trimmings. The Greville basque gives an excellent idea of how the lower edge of the new basques are cut and also a stylish method of using an elaborate arrangement of

braiding. The material is dull blue ladies' cloth and the trimming is of fancy silk braid. The basque has a French back, and is opened under the left arm and at the shoulder. A chemisette and huge butterfly bow are of cream white dotted illusion. This design will prove the standard plain waist pattern of the season. It will also prove to be the best possible model for linings for fancy thin materials, like chiffon, mousseline, illusion, etc.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

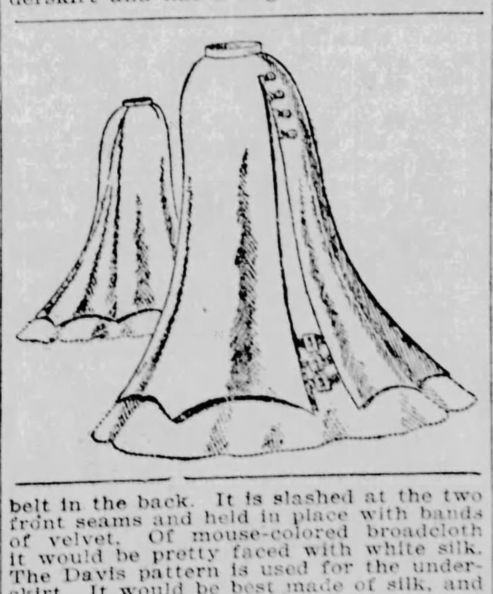
### 1695—Rosen Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measures. With the scant, long, dragging skirts, has come in the fashion for plain waists, plainer than have been worn in years gone by. A model of one of the most stylish of these waists is given in the Rosen. A plain back and a slightly bloused front are adjusted to a fitted

lining, and like the sleeves and extremely high collar, is of black velvet. The circular bretelles of gray poplin, to match the waist, are lined with white silk and bound with black velvet. Gray and black buttons are used and a velvet girdle is worn. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### 1703—Goodale Overskirt.

Size—Medium. The Goodale is a particularly stylish tailor overskirt. It can be made appropriate for any variety of tailor waist. It is cut straight at the bottom, is about four inches shorter than the underskirt and has a slight fullness at the



belt in the back. It is slashed at the two front seams and held in place with bands of velvet. Of mouse-colored broadcloth it would be pretty faced with white silk. The Davis pattern is used for the underskirt. It would be best made of silk, and faced at the foot and both front seams with the broadcloth. To make both skirts entirely of the broadcloth would make a heavy suit. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

### Queen Victoria's Proofreader.

Some time ago the "Memoirs of Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck," were promised by a London publisher. They have been delayed, it now appears, because Queen Victoria insisted upon having the proofs read to her, and suggested changes.

Then the Duchess of York, daughter of the deceased author, sharpened her blue pencil and had a whack at the unfortunate proofs. But the book is really coming out pretty soon.

Once Emperor William of Germany officiated as proofreader. His Empress had written a book. It was submitted to him. He advised that it be not printed and it was not printed. The plates were destroyed.

## NEW ENGLAND'S ABANDONED FARMS.

### The Problem of Utilizing Them Seems to Be Nearing a Solution.

The welfare of the New England farmer has become a matter of national importance, and a subject of investigation at the hands of the government through the Department of Agriculture, whose chief, the Hon. James Wilson, has but just returned to Washington from a visit to this section of the country, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. The immediate results of his visit will be a further visitation by department officials, technically known as foresters, agrostologists and soil physicists, whose peculiar duties will be first, to inquire into forestry conditions here; second, to examine the grasses in order to learn if any of the new varieties which the government is importing from foreign countries will be useful in New England and third, to study the soil conditions. All of which indicate that our agricultural section is to be thoroughly overhauled and rejuvenated as far as the fostering care of the Department of Agriculture can accomplish this.

It seems that the secretary while here saw but one abandoned farm, and even there hay was cut, apples picked and cattle put out to pasture, but the secretary deplored the absence of any attempt to make the most of local markets for dairy products, fruit, vegetables, etc., and asserts that the New England farmer is blessed beyond many of his Western confreres, whose crops are apt to fail utterly for lack of rainfall or on whose land constant irrigation is necessary, and, moreover, there is no market for the product of the soil better than a New England village.

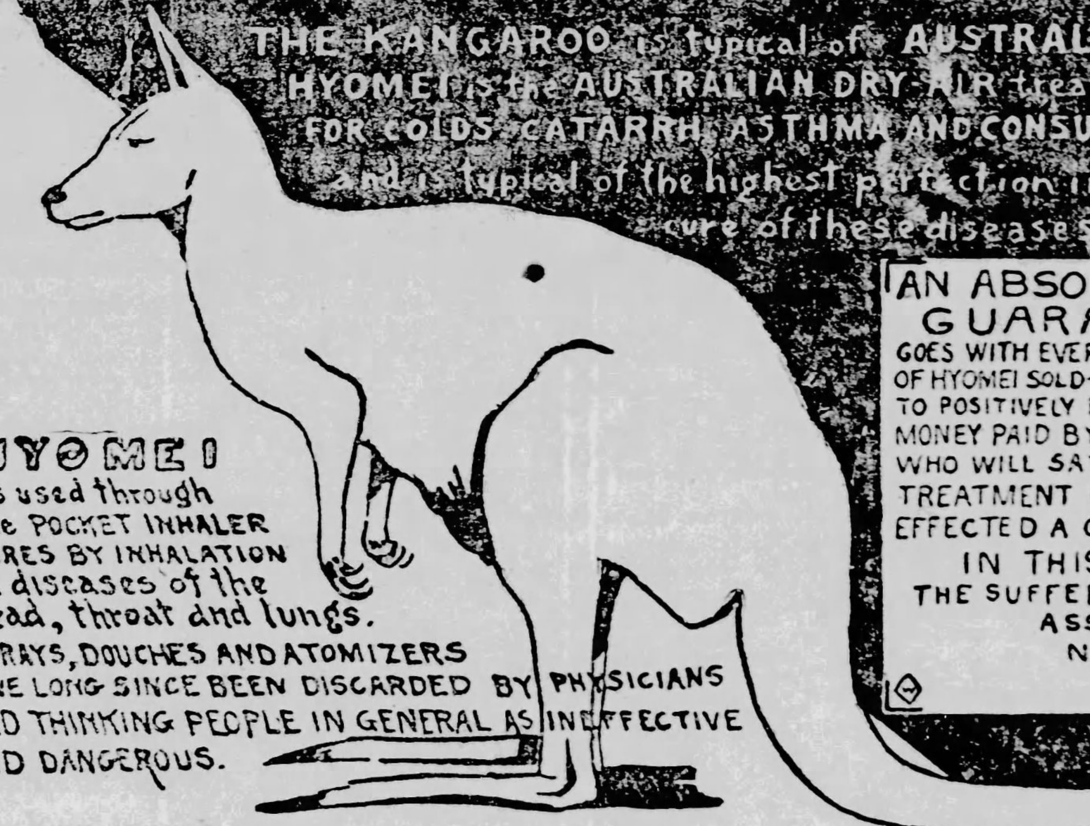
It is to be hoped that the stimulus to be given farming hereabouts will be appreciated, so that it can no longer be said that New England does everything better than she manages her soil. The "Old Home" week instituted in New Hampshire this year by Governor Rollins, while primarily a social function, is destined to do much for the farming community in that state in a substantial way, as the returning sons and daughters come to appreciate the value of the old homestead and the possibilities of making something out of the old farms that have been allowed to run to seed ever since the young men went away to the city to seek their fortunes.

There is another solution of the problem of the abandoned farm here in New England which the secretary of agriculture has not apparently taken into account, and that is the advent of the busy man of affairs and money into the country villages during the summer season. More and more every year these farms are being bought and improved to serve as summer homes, and as a consequence there has been a perceptible increase in land values from eastern Maine to the shore of the Sound during the last five or even ten years. The summer residents and the official representatives of the Department of Agriculture promise to make rural New England blossom into a semblance of the Garden of Eden before many years.


# THE HYOMEI KANGAROO

HAS BECOME FAMILIAR TO EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN AMERICA

THE KANGAROO is typical of AUSTRALIA. HYOMEI is the AUSTRALIAN DRY-AIR treatment for COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION and is typical of the highest perfection in the cure of these diseases.



HYOMEI as used through the POCKET INHALER CURES BY INHALATION all diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

SPRAYS, DOUCHES AND ATOMIZERS HAVE LONG SINCE BEEN DISCARDED BY PHYSICIANS AND THINKING PEOPLE IN GENERAL AS INEFFECTIVE AND DANGEROUS.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF HYOMEI SOLD—A GUARANTEE TO POSITIVELY REFUND THE MONEY PAID BY ANY PERSON WHO WILL SAY THAT THIS TREATMENT HAS NOT EFFECTED A CURE IN THIS WAY THE SUFFERER ASSUMES NO RISK.

HYOMEI INHALER OUTFIT COMPLETE $1.00 — EXTRA BOTTLES INHALANT 50¢ TRIAL OUTFIT 25¢ — HYOMEI BALM 25¢ — HYOMEI DYSPEPSIA CURE 50¢ AT YOUR DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

FREE SAMPLE TREATMENTS OF ALL HYOMEI PREPARATIONS WILL BE FORWARDED TO ANY SUFFERER SENDING STAMP TO COVER POSTAGE

THE R.T. BOOTH CO ITHACA N.Y.


## "BILL" ANTHONY DEAD.

New York, Nov. 25.—William Anthony, better known as "Brave Bill" Anthony, died at the Presbyterian hospital yesterday, half an hour after he had swallowed a quantity of cocaine at one of the Central Park trances.

He was the man who, on February 15, 1898, when the battle ship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, reported to Captain Sigsbee in the famous words: "Sir, I have the honor to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking."

On his return to this country Anthony was accorded receptions everywhere. He receiver many invitations from cities to be their guest. For months he traveled over the country, ebing accorded the honors of a hero. When his leave of absence was ended, Anthony was promoted to be a sergeant of marines, and was detailed at the Brooklyn navy yard.

In one of Anthony's coat pockets was found a letter written by him to his aunt, which read that he was discouraged and disconsolate and was going to end it all.

Among the articles found was a picture of his 1-month-old child, on the back of which was written: "Bury this with me."

A Spanish-American war medal, such as all the survivors of the battle ship Maine received was also found.

### HYMN WRITER DEAD.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Lowry, a prominent Baptist minister and author of many religious hymns, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., today. He was 73 years old. Dr. Lowry was the composer of the well-known hymn, "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," and many others equally popular. During his career as a clergyman, he had been pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist church, in this city, and of the Ransom Place Baptist church, in Brooklyn.

### ASKS RELIEF.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—A memorial to congress is now being prepared by the citizens' executive committee asking that San Francisco be relieved of the care of regular troops returning from the Philippines. Now that the volunteers of the several states have been received, cared for, assisted in procuring employment and aided in departing, the work of the committee is practically ended. Organization will, however, be maintained until every possible effort is made to induce the federal government to provide for the care and transportation of all regular troops to the point of enlistment. This may require an act of congress.

## M'KINLEY DON'T DRINK LIQUOR.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 25.—Recent statements that President McKinley had drunk wine at a banquet were discussed by the Methodist officials of the Epworth league, gathered at the Grand hotel. President McKinley is a Methodist.

"I am a rabid teetotaler," said Bishop Ninde, "and I believe that any Methodist holding an exalted position should be particularly careful that his conduct should be in every way exemplary. I include the President.

"But, as I understand it, President McKinley was not guilty of the offense charged. I am informed that he told Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, that the statement was untrue; that he did not drink wine at a banquet or anywhere else. I also have it from a bishop in Washington, D. C., who purposely had a personal conversation with the President, that Mr. McKinley told him he had at all times been very observant of the rules of the Methodist church, and that he had obeyed them. President McKinley's statement settles the matter. His word is not and cannot be doubted."


AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists.


### ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League to-day filed with the secretary of state a certificate of incorporation. The league will maintain a meeting room in every prominent hotel in the United States. The principal office of the league will be in New York city.

## Chairman Dick's Compliments.

AKRON, OHIO, Nov. 24, 1899.

Editor Blade:—

The Toledo Blade has a splendid record of unfailing loyalty to the principles of the Republican party. The magnificent work performed by your paper during the recent campaign has added new laurels, and received the hearty commendation of all loyal Republicans. I congratulate you on the able and brilliant management of the historic Blade, and wish for it and for you long-continued and ever-increasing opportunities of usefulness.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES DICK,

Chairman Ohio Republican State Executive Com.

## GOLD OF THE RAND. IS IT THE GOLD OF OPHIR?

At a time when all eyes are on South Africa a few particulars of the mineral wealth which brought Outlanders to the Transvaal will prove of interest, says the Commercial Intelligence. Wonderful, indeed, are these great "Witwatersrand" gold fields to the South African republic. The Dutch word "Witwatersrand" means literally "white water range," and the strip of territory a few hundred miles long and a few miles in width to which it is applied was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1883, however, gold was discovered, and in 1884 the value of the gold production was about 10,000 pounds. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1888 being about 1,000,000 pounds; that of 1890, 2,000,000 pounds; 1892, over 4,000,000 pounds; 1895, over 8,000,000 pounds, and 1897 and 1898, about 11,000,000 pounds in each year. This wonderful development attracted to South Africa thousands of people in the hope of realizing quick fortunes. Development, however, showed that the mines could only be successfully worked by the use of costly machinery, and while they have been extremely productive where machinery has been used they were not of such character as to make hand or placer mining profitable, as was the case in California. The gold production in the rand since 1884 has been over 60,000,000 pounds, and careful surveys of the field by the use of drills and other processes of experts show beyond question that the "in sight" probably amounts to hundreds of millions sterling, while the larger number of mines which have been located in adjacent territory, particularly in parts of Rhodesia, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold producing section of the world.

Recent discoveries lead to the belief that these wonderfully rich mines are the long lost "gold of Ophir," from which Solomon obtained his supplies, making "a navy of ships in Eziongeber, which is opposite Eloth, on the shore of the Red sea, in the land of Edom; and Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon; and they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold, and brought it to King Solomon."

### Had Her Doubts.

"I don't believe professors know so very much," said Mamie.

"Why! How can you talk so?" re joined Maud.

"Well, I don't see why Mr. Fulpate should have seemed so surprised and puzzled when I asked him to say 'rubberneck' in Greek."—Washington Star.

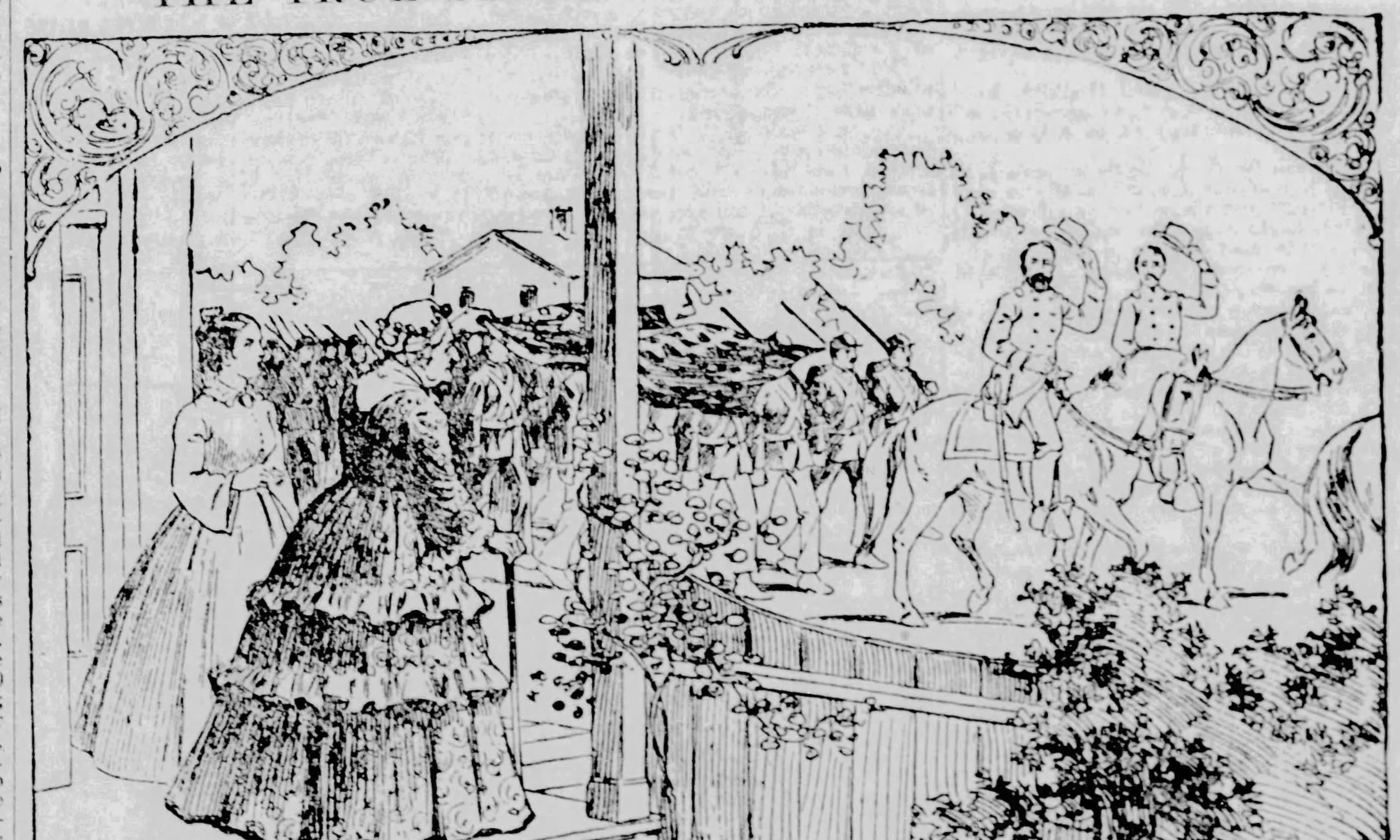

**No Gripe, Pain**

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

**Hood's Pills**

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents


## THE TRUE STORY OF BARBARA FREITCHIE.



BARBARA FREITCHIE AND THE FLAG.

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog. March on," he said.

This famous couplet has immortalized that heroine of the civil war, poor old Barbara Freitchie, and now the success of Clyde Fitch's play "Barbara Frietchie" has revived an old controversy as to the amount of fact which is woven into the poetry of Whittier's famous ballad. So far no one seems to remember that Whittier himself, in a letter to the Century, written shortly before his death, acknowledged that the incidents as he gave them were not historical. He had received in good faith a story sent him in good faith by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist. She had clipped it out of a newspaper. The incidents, as he narrated them, followed as closely as possible the account given in the newspaper slip. Many years afterward he learned that the report was erroneous. He does not seem, however, to have ever learned that it was erroneous only in confusing two events. Barbara Frietche did exist, and was associated with the waving of a union flag in congratulation of a union, not in defiance of a Confederate army. It was also true that a union flag was flaunted in the face of Stonewall Jackson, but not by Barbara Freitchie.

Here are the true facts in the case: In September, 1862, General Stonewall Jackson had been ordered to capture the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry. His troops went into camp near Frederick, Md. On the 6th they moved and passed through the town. Barbara Freitchie was an enthusiastically loyal old lady, living at the time on Patrick street. Neither Jackson nor any of his men passed through that street. Lee did, but no flag was waved before him.

But there was living on the line of Jackson's march another devoted union woman, a Mrs. Mary A. Quantrell, whose husband was a compositor in the office of the National Intelligencer of Washington. Mrs. Quantrell was at that time a woman of 32, black-haired and very pretty. On the day that Stonewall Jackson passed through Frederick she and her little daughter Virgie were standing at the gate of their house. They had several small Union flags, which they brought there to wave as the Confederate troops passed by. As Virgie stood waving a small flag many of the Confederate soldiers called out "Thrown down that flag!" but the little girl kept waving it. Suddenly a lieutenant drew his sword and cut the staff in two, the flag falling to the ground. The little girl then waved another. This, too, was cut from her hand. Then Mrs. Quantrell waved a larger flag in a conspicuous manner until Jackson and his men had marched past the house. She was not molested. Some of the officers raised their hats to her saying, "To you, madam, not your flag."

Such is the story as it was told in the Baltimore Herald of September 29, 1884, by Joseph Walker, who subsequently became Virgie's husband.

But Mrs. Barbara Frietche had a flag and she did wave it, though not on the 6th to Jackson's men, but on the 12th to Burnside's, who followed fast upon the Confederate heels. Again a relative of the heroine tells the true story. This was Mrs. Frietchie's niece, a Mrs. Abbott.

"Jackson and his men," she informs us, "had been in Frederick, and had left a short time before. We were glad that the rebels had gone and that our troops came. My mother and I lived almost opposite auntie's place. She and my mother's cousin, Harriet Youer, lived together. Mother said I should go and see aunt and tell her not to be frightened. You knew that aunt was then almost 96 years old. When I reached aunt's place she knew as much as I did about matters, and Cousin Harriet was with her. They were on the front porch, and aunt was leaning on the cane she always carried. When the troops marched along aunt waved her hand, and cheer after cheer went up from the men as they saw her. Some even ran into the yard. 'God bless you, old lady.' 'Let me take you by the hand.' 'May you live long, you dear old soul,' cried one after the other, as they rushed into the yard. Aunt being rather feeble, and in order to save her as much as we could, Cousin Harriet said, 'Aunt ought to have a flag to wave.' The flag was hidden in the family bible, and Cousin Harriet got it and gave it to aunt. Then she waved the flag to the men and they cheered her as they went by. She was very patriotic, and the troops all knew of her."

## News of the Week.

## THE REBELLION NEARLY ENDED

### Vigorous Chase of Aguinaldo—Capture of Filipino Officers.

Washington, Nov. 27.—General Otis reports to-day the situation in the Philippines in the following dispatch to the War department:

"Manila, Nov. 27.—Steamer from San Fabian yesterday brought one hundred and fifteen Spanish prisoners, seventy-five thousand dollars insurgent government money and other property captured by Lawton's troops near Tayug on 25th. Wheaton's troops, Fowler's company 33d, drove enemy westward form Mangataren, few miles southwest Dagupan, captured five three-inch muzzle-loading guns, twelve rifles, twelve thousand rounds Maxim cartridges, one thousand shrapnel, eight hundred pounds of powder, and other property, also ninety-four Spanish and seven American prisoners. Bell with 36th infantry in pursuit and will march down western Luzon coast. Indications are two or three bodies insurgent troops, numbering probably 500 or more men each, in mountains, west of railroad, can be readily handled by MacArthur; they have the bulk of the insurgent artillery all of which will be captured unless buried. Young still in pursuit of Aguinaldo, who is heading for Bangued few miles east of Vigan: Young with cavalry and scouts is followed by battalion 33d and by balance battalion 22d: two battalions 33d en route for Vigan by military post road. Young's reception by inhabitants enthusiastic: they give all aid possible. Aguinaldo has collected more than one thousand of his troops at the north; probably most will desert him.

Number small detachments insurgent troops throughout country north of Manila have been captured and inhabitants manifest gratitude for deliverance. Indications are that insurgent force south of Manila disintegrating and troops going to their homes. Reports from southern islands favorable: Zamboanga insurgents surrendered to our troops and no trouble anticipated there."

Later in the day the following dispatch was received from Gen. Otis:

"The Oregon landed marines at Vigan yesterday. Young's column was at Nainogpacan, twenty miles north of San Fernando, on the 23d, from which point it passed north into the mountains. Troops will relieve the marines at Vigan on the 29th. The bulk of Spanish and American prisoners are reported at Bangued, twenty miles east of Vigan. Wheaton, at San Fabian, just reports the capture of 73 more rifles, $1,100 in money; also that he has been obliged to take the mother and son of Aguinaldo under guard at Fabian, to prevent their murder by natives. They will be sent here at the first opportunity, and delivered to friends. Natives in the vicinity of Bayong, Nuesta Viscaya, are offering their services to drive out the insurgents, and request arms. They report only 400 insurgents there.

"A report from Zamboanga says the insurgents surrendered heavy artillery to the navy, and since have surrendered to Nichols, commanding a battalion of the Twenty-third infantry, 179 rifles, one Nordenfelt and four breech-loading cannon. Order has been restored in the town and vicinity. About 80 Tagalos are scattered in the mountains."

## REBEL GOVERNMENT NO LONGER EXISTS.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Gen. Otis summarizes the situation in Luzon in a dispatch to the war department to-day, in which he says that the insurgent government can no longer claim to exist. Its troops and officials are scattered, and Aguinaldo in hiding. The dispatch follows:

"Manila, Nov. 24.—Claim to government by the insurgents can be made no longer, under any fiction. Its president and remaining cabinet officers are in hiding, evidently in different central Luzon provinces. Its generals and troops, in small bands, are scattered through these provinces, acting as banditti, or dispersed, playing the role of 'amigos,' with arms concealed. Indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication to Dagupan will be established probably to San Fabian to-day. By re-laying nine miles of track, with material at hand, communication to that point will be re-established. The labor of troops must attend maintenance."

Manila, Nov. 24.—5:50 p. m.—Bautista, president of the Filipino congress, presented himself to General MacArthur today and formally renounced all further connection with the insurrection. He was one of the influential Filipinos who hesitated at the begining of the war as to the side on which to cast his lot. He was offered a judgship of the supreme court, but declined. He now announces that he desires to accept the position, and says the Filipino congress and cabinet are scattered, never to re-assemble. Some of the members, he adds, however, have turned to their homes while others are flying for safety. Many of the congressmen have resigned, and he believes the Filipino soldiers will lay down their arms everywhere as soon as they learn the truth.

## BUENCAMINO A PRISONER.

Manila, Nov. 25.—1:25 p. m.—Buencamino, the brains of the Filipino insurrection, is locked up here in charge of Brigadier-General Edward B. Williston, the provost marshal. When Tarlac fell, Buencamino fled northward with Aguinaldo's three-year-old son and an old lady, supposed to be the mother of Aguinaldo's confidential servant, Tomas Maxarine, and a guard of a hundred soldiers. Reaching the neighborhood of the coast, November 13, Buencamino found American soldiers on every side and escape impossible; so he sought refuge in a little Pangasinan village, six miles from Manaoag, living in a mean little hut belonging to natives, who were lukewarm towards the insurrection. On learning his identity, some refugees brought the news November 20, to Colonel Luther R. Hare, commanding the Thirty-third infantry, garrisoning Manaoag. After communicating with General Wheaton, Major Marcus D. Cronin's battalion surrounded the village November 21. Buencamino's guard had hidden their rifles and uniforms, and Buencamino surrendered without resistance. He had only a few clothes and $2,000 in gold. General Wheaton kept the woman and child and sent Buencamino to Manila on the transport Brutus in charge of Lieutenant Smith of the Twentieth infantry. He seemed cheerful and rather glad that his troubles had culminated. On the Brutus arriving at Manila this morning Lieutenant Smith took Buencamino to the palace. He was only a few minutes in Major-General Otis' office. The prisoner told General Otis that he desired peace and had for a long time used his influence for peace. Aguinaldo, he added, was retreating north with 2,000 men and two cannon. Gen. Otis then summoned Provost Marshal Williston who previous to driving away with Buencamino received instructions to lock him up in comfortable quarters and allow no person to see him.

Buencamino is the chief author of the Filipino constitution and most of the state documents.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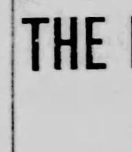

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## CHASING INSURGENTS.

Manila, Nov. 27, 11:30 a. m.—The insurgents have evacuated Magalaren, province of Pangasinan, leaving seven American and 94 Spanish prisoners, who escaped in the confusion on the Filipino retreat. The Americans are J. P. Green and George Powers, of the battleship Oregon; Thomas Edwards and Charles Bird, of the Sixteenth infantry; Henry W. James, of the twelfth infantry; John Desmond, of the signal corps, and F. H. Huber, of Lowes' scouts. They report that two Americans, who were unable to escape, are with the insurgents. They are David Scott, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, and William Sherby, of the hospital.

Four deserters are with the Filipinos—Howard, Martin and Ford, of the Californians, and Watts, whose former regiment is unknown. Howard is the only one serving with the insurgents. He is a captain of artillery.

Col. Bell, of the Thirty-fourth volunteers, arrived at Magalaren last evening, after a hard march and fording the Agno. He found that Fowler's company, of the Thirty-third, had occupied the town for two days, the insurgents, Gen. Alejandrino commanding, retreating to the mountains behind the town, short of food and ammunition. Besides this, his men were deserting, and six cannon, which the insurgents were dragging, impeded their march. Col. Bell proposes to follow the Filipinos until he can bring about a decisive fight or they are scattered.

Magalaren was strongly fortified, with rifle pits commanding the roads, but the insurgents abandoned the place without firing a shot.

### Spaniards Thank Otis.

Manila, Nov. 27, 3:55 p. m.—Three hundred Spanish prisoners, who escaped from their captors before the American advance, including civil officials of rank, who has been in the hands of the Filipinos for more than a year, and many officers, have arrived at Manila during the past week. Francisco Reyes brought 100 of them from Wheaton. They were a motley apparreled and bearded company. Some were ill, and had to be carried from Tayug to San Fabian in army wagons. A delegation of these former prisoners have visited Maj.-Gen. Otis, in order to thank him for his hospitality, which included the furnishing of food and clothes. Senor Jamarillo, the Spanish commissioner, is making arrangements to send them to Spain on board of Spanish transports.

Buencamino has been lodged in comfortable quarters at the police station, with his family. Other persons are not allowed to communicate with him. He is classed as being the most slippery personage connected with the insurrection. He was a colonel in the Spanish army, and a traitor to Spain. At the time of the first insurrection, he tried to sell out to the Filipinos, and his present imprisonment excites no sympathy among his own people, while the Spaniards think it is mistaken leniency for the Americans to refrain from shooting him on the luneta, the fate dealt out to better men in the anti-Spanish uprising.

Aguinaldo's youngest child, who was recently christened at Tarlac, died and was buried at Dayamban, in Aguinaldo's flight.

Gen. Wheaton reports that the natives have threatened violence to Aguinaldo's mother, who is now sheltered in a convent, with a guard. Gen. Otis has ordered her to be brought to Manila for safety.

### MacArthur at Tarlac.

Manila, Nov. 23.—5:55 p. m.—General MacArthur has returned to Tarlac and has established his headquarters at Aguinaldo's former residence. During the entire movement from Gerona to Dagupan not a shot was fired. The inhabitants of San Carlos met the Americans with a band formerly attached to the insurgent army, and the alcaide (mayor), with General MacArthur and Colonel Bell in a carriage, headed a procession through the town. General MacArthur received an ovation. Explaining the American's intentions he announced that they intended to garrison the towns captured.

Hundreds of men are in the fields, harvesting rice, along the railroad. The foreigners in the territory assert that Aguinaldo was not expecting the American advance for a month, when the rains would have finished. He had permitted a large part of his army to scatter to their homes and do the harvesting. The soldiers had hidden their rifles about their homes. If this is true, many rifles are likely to be brought in to secure the $30 offered for each weapon seized.

## FUNSTON DENIES RECENT STORIES.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.—A Star special from San Francisco says: Before sailing for Manila, Gen. Frederick Funston took occasion to make definite denial of the truth of recent stories regarding himself, Col. Wilder Metcalf and Major Bishop, in which Lieut. Callahan, a former officer of the Twentieth Kansas, and others of that regiment, are credited with charging these officers with many sins of commission and omission, including the charges against Metcalf and Bishop of shooting defenseless Filipino prisoners.

"But I am not through with this affair yet," added the general. "I know the charges against Metcalf and Bishop are despicable and malicious, and intend to prove them such."

Gen. Funston, in his statement, touches on some of the incidents in the Philippine campaign which helped to make himself and staff famous.

"At no time at the battle of Guiguinto," says he, "did I lie down, except once, and that for ten seconds under especially furious fire from the enemy.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

# THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE NATION KNEELS!

O Thou, the Great Father of Nations! Thou
The Mighty One of love and mercy; Thou
Who didst contrive the universe, and build
The stars, and fashion the round worlds to spin
Through space, obedient and unerring—
And yet, from whose all-seeing, e'en the sparrows life
'Scapes not unnoticed—now, we beseech thee,
Lean thine ear, for, lo, the Nation kneels!
There, at thy feet, she lifts a swelling prayer
Of gratitude to Thee. Another year is gone,
And still her life throbs with the blood of health;
Her heart is full of peace, and in her veins
Prosperity and thrift.
—Joseph Whitton, in Table Talk.

## The Cozy Corner

In considering the best way to celebrate the coming of Thanksgiving day, the editor of the Cozy Corner decided to obtain from correspondents in various parts of the country their especial reason for being thankful this year, and gives the resulting letters in this column with many thanks to the writers for their prompt replies to her request.

**Mrs. H. E. W. writes: What have I to be especially thankful for? Why, there are so many things that I hardly know which to tell you, but I think on the whole I am most thankful that my boy is safe at home again. Last year at this time he was in the Philippines, and our Thanksgiving day was more one of "fasting and prayer;" this year he will be with us, and what is more, he came through the war unscathed, with as good a release as Uncle Sam can give, never having lost a single privilege because of misconduct; and to say that I am a proud and thankful mother hardly expresses it.**

**Belle W. has nearly the same cause for thankfulness, only in her case it is her lover instead of her son who has come back to her. She writes:** When he went away I promised I would marry him on Thanksgiving day. I would have promised him almost anything that day you see, because he was going, and now do you know he actually holds me to my promise, and at 10 o'clock on Thanksgiving day you can imagine me taking upon myself the vows of "holy matrimony." I wish all the Cozy Corner friends could come to the wedding and share the famous dinner my mother is planning for the great occasion.

In the name of the Cozy Cornerites, the editor congratulates you, Miss Belle, and hopes that your married life may be one long Thanksgiving.

Mrs. N. M. H. writes: Perhaps you will think I have a queer reason for being thankful, but I assure you I am none the less. I give thanks for good neighbors. I never fully appreciated them until this year. I have always had them, and rather took it for granted that all neighbors were good.

Last fall the place next us was sold, and the people who had lived there for many years moved away. The purchaser, not caring to move in at once, rented the place for a year to a family with three children, and such children! Their mother had little or no control over them, and they literally run wild.

We have a nice garden every year, and those little "dears," as she termed them, were so fond of pulling things up by the roots, and investigating them from the very beginning, that our early vegetables were a minus quantity; later, our fruit met with same treatment, and finally we resigned ourselves to our fate, and gave up trying to keep anything decent.

When the year was up you can imagine how anxiously we waited to see if the lease was renewed; perhaps you can imagine, too, our relief at learning that the owner had decided to move into the house himself, and as his family consists of a wife, the dearest little body in the world, and two grown sons, just please put me down as being thankful for the change, and ready to prove, by actual experience, to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, that good neighbors are treasures not to be over-estimated.

**Annie Sturgis writes: I am more thankful than I can say, for the good health that has been mine, all through the year. I have not lost one day in the 12 months, and my work has been a pleasure to me, because I felt just like doing it. I am quite alone in the world, so my working is not only a means of support, but keeps me from having the "blues," and takes the place, to a certain extent, of the society I can not afford to mingle with.**

**In direct opposition to this comes a letter from Mr. G. W. K., who says: I am thankful for the rheumatism. A funny cause for thankfulness, say you? Well, I admit it may seem so to anyone not knowing the circumstances, but just let me explain.**

**I have been in business for 25 years, and have been so engrossed by it, that though I have a wife and three children, I actually never took the time to get acquainted with them until this fall, when I was laid up with the rheumatism, and found out how exceedingly well my wife had brought up the children, and what a dear, little tender nurse, and bright, tactful companion she was herself.**

**Of course I have always loved her, and been proud of her, but as for having any adequate idea of her true value, I had not, and never should have had, if it had not been for this illness; verily, "a blessing in disguise," if ever there was one.**

Mrs. Beulah Grant writes: I am a plain country woman, and can only write about the things that interest us on the farm. I thought this spring there was not going to be much to be thankful for, the season was so backward, and none of the living creatures around the place seemed to be doing first rate; the hens stopped laying for some unaccountable reason, and the settings of eggs we bought did not turn out well.

However, after things did start, they made up for lost time by growing with all their might, and we have never had a better stock in barn and cellar than this fall. A weakly calf that made no end of troube and worry in the spring, is as pretty a creature now as one would wish to see, and as she is a full-blooded Jersey, we have already been offered a good price for her.

Now perhaps you will think that I ought not to make mere gain in money matters my cause for thanksgiving, but money means much to us; books and clothes, and a chance to get a little in touch with something outside our daily routine, that I can not think I am altogether sordid in making it such.

"Dame Durden" writes: What am I thankful for? Dear me, if only you had reversed the question and made it what am I not thankful for, I could have answered it more quickly.

I am thankful for my home, for my friends, for the love that makes my life brighter every day, for the health and strength that enables us all to be "up and about," for the competence that makes it possible for us to entertain our chosen friends, and to go on little trips here and there occasionally; for the lovely fall weather and the crisp, bracing air; oh, dear. I may as well make my whole Thanksgiving in one word, "Everything."

In addition to these letters, the editor received an unsolicited expression of thankfulness, that she thinks will fit in here very well. Emeline writes:

My husband was a hard drinker, and was very disagreeable to live with, and very abusive when in liquor. Sometimes I felt that I could not endure it, but when I thought of leaving him I felt that should he die in his sins I could never forgive myself for not trying harder to make a good man of him.

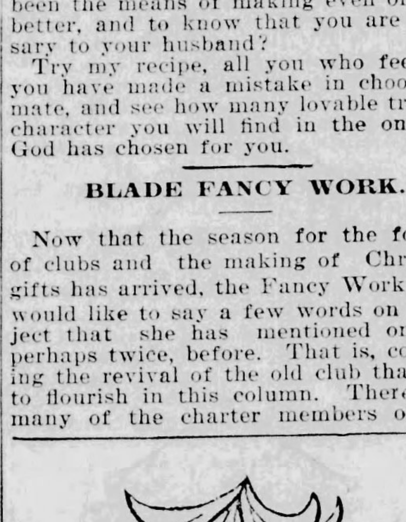
I have lived as many women would not do, for my husband was a poor man, and we have both had to work very hard; we now have a prospect of better things, and for more than a year he has not been drinking. Many times we might have had more money, but money bought with my husband's honor could give me no pleasure.

Has it paid me to labor for his love? A thousand times yes. For what greater happiness than to know that you have been the means of making even one soul better, and to know that you are necessary to your husband?

Try my recipe, all you who feel that you have made a mistake in choosing a mate, and see how many lovable traits of character you will find in the one that God has chosen for you.

### BLADE FANCY WORK.

Now that the season for the forming of clubs and the making of Christmas gifts has arrived, the Fancy Work editor would like to say a few words on a subject that she has mentioned once, or perhaps twice, before. That is, concerning the revival of the old club that used to flourish in this column. There were many of the charter members of that

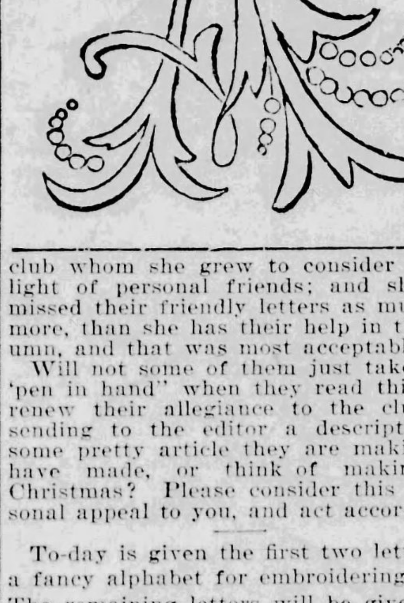


club whom she grew to consider in the light of personal friends; and she has missed their friendly letters as much, or more, than she has their help in the column, and that was most acceptable, too.

Will not some of them just take their 'pen in hand' when they read this, and renew their allegiance to the club, by sending to the editor a description of some pretty article they are making, or have made, or think of making, for Christmas? Please consider this a personal appeal to you, and act accordingly.

To-day is given the first two letters of a fancy alphabet for embroidering linen. The remaining letters will be given two at a time until all are printed.

To use them, trace them first on tissue paper, then transfer to the material either by puncturing the lines with a



needle and sifting tracing powder over the paper, or tack firmly to the cloth, and work over the paper, removing it after the letter is finished.

Hoping to hear from some or all of her old friends "by return mail," the editor wishes for every one a "true Thanksgiving."

## The Merry Go-Rounds

POEM-STUDY FOR NOVEMBER.

Miss Prudence had an extremely thoughtful aspect as she oiled up the bearings of the Merry-Go-Round this morning, and as Terrence had dropped in with some Thanksgiving puzzles for the Schoolmistress, he commented in his usual open fashion on the uncommon circumstance.

"What would be wrong with you, woman dear? Sure the face of you is as long as the time from now to Christmas."

"I am thinking," began the Chaperone, when the irrepressible interrupted:

"I beg a thousand pardons. I niver wance suspicted you of doing that same; I thought you was jist composing poetry perhaps, or a sermonette for the M. G. R.'."

"It was of them I was thinking," said she, paying no attention to his impertinence; "I would so like to have a Thanksgiving party, and invite every one of them to come to it."

"Sure an' it's a houseful you'd be having, I'm thinking," said he. "How many are there of them at the prisint count?"

"I have between fourteen and fifteen hundred enrolled, but a good many of these are 'silent members,' some of them never having written except to ask for admission. Others have dropped out of the ranks for divers reasons, and a few, how thankful I am that I can say only a few, have gone from earth. I had in mind the faithful ones whose letters make each week's column bright and interesting, and I was imagining how I could entertain them, if I had the opportunity."

"First of all, there'd be the dinner, of coorse," said Terrence, entering into the spirit of the thing at once.

"Certainly, and I would leave the ordering of that to the Blade Cook."

Terrence's bright face fell. "Oh, woman, dear, don't. That same is a foine young person, and can tell how to do things to beat anything, but whin it comes to the actual doing of it, its different; let me have charge of the ating, and I promise you it shall be all right."

Miss Prudence consented to this for the sake of peace, and went on: "After dinner, when everybody feels more or less indisposed for active enjoyment of any kind, I think I should gather them around me in front of the fire-place, and tell them a story I read lately, of a Thanksgiving of the long ago, in the time when the young folks, though more staid in manners perhaps, were just as light-hearted as my own boys and girls."

"Bein' as there's not much hope of your having them to listen to you, how would it be now, if you were to tell it to us now?" wheedled Terrence, and nothing loth, the Chaperone began:

"The feast was given by Mistress Alice Bradford, to introduce her young sister to the lads and lassies of Plymouth, and in deference to you, Terrence, I will describe the dinner first.

"The guests were seated at three long tables, improvised from boards and barrels, but all covered with the fine napery brought from Holland by the hostess. Plenty of trenchers both of pewter and wood lined the table, and by each lay a napkin and a spoon, but neither knives nor forks, the latter implement not having yet been invented except in the shape of a powerful trident to lift the boiled beef from the kettle while table-knives were still regarded as curious implements of extreme luxury.

"A knife of a different order, sometimes a clasp-knife, sometimes a sheath-knife, or even a dagger, was generally carried by each man, and used upon certain dishes such as boar's head, a roasted peacock, a shape of brawn, or such other triumphs of the culinary art as must be served whole.

"Such dishes were carried around the table, and every guest, taking hold of the morsel he coveted with his napkin, sliced it off with his own knife, displaying the elegance of his table manners by the skill with which he did it. Ordinarily, however, the meat was divided into morsels before appearing upon the table, and thus was easily managed with the spoon or—the fingers.

"Between each two plates stood a pewter or wooden basin of clam chowder, prepared by Priscilla Alden, who was held in Plymouth to possess a magic touch for this and several other dishes. From these each guest transferred a portion to his own plate, except when two supped merrily from the same bowl in token of friendly intimacy. This first course finished the bowls removed, all eyes turned upon the Governor, who rose in his place at the head of the table, and looking affectionately up and down the board, said:

"Friends, it hardly needs that I should say that you are welcome, for I see none that are ever less than welcome beneath this roof; but I well may thank you for the cheer your friendly faces bring to my heart to-night, and I may well pray you, of your goodness, to bestow upon my young sister here, the same hearty kindness you have ever shown to me and mine."

Then the host raised the "Loving-cup" to his lips and added to his little speech of welcome: "I pledge you my good-will, friends," then drank, and giving one handle of the cup to Miles Standish, who sat at his left hand, he retained his hold at the other side while the captain drank, and in his turn gave one handle to Mistress Winslow, who came next, and so, all standing to honor the pledge of love and good-will, the cup passed around the board and came to Elder Brewster, at the governor's right hand; but he, having drank, looked around with his paternal smile and said:

"There is yet enough in the loving-cup, friends, for each one to wet his lips if nothing more, and I propose that we do so with our hearty welcome and best wishes to Mistress Priscilla Carpenter."

Once more the cup went gaily round, and reached the elder so dry that he smiled, as he placed it to his lips, with a bow toward Pris savoring more of his early days in the court of Queen Bess than of New England's solitudes.

"And now to work, my friends, to work," cried the governor. "I, for one, am famished, sith my dame was so busy at noon-tide with that wonderful structure yonder, that she gave me naught but bread and cheese."

Everybody laughed, and Alice Bradford colored like a red rose, yet bravely answered: "The governor will have his jest, but I hope my raised pie will suffer roundly for its interference with his dinner."

"Faith, dame, but we'll all help to punish it," exclaimed Stephen Hopkins, gazing fondly at the elaborate mass of pastry, representing, not inartistically, a castle with battlements and towers, and a floating banner of silk bearing a heraldic device. "Standish, we call upon you to lead us to the assault."

"Nay, if Captain Standish is summoned to the field, my fortress surrenders without even a parley," said the hostess, as she gracefully drew the little banner from its place, and laying it aside, removed a tower, a bastion and a section of the battlement from the doomed fortress, and loading a plate with the spoils of its treasury, planted the banner on the top, and sent it to the captain, who received it with a bow and a smile, but never a word.

"Speak up, man," cried Hopkins, boisterously. "Make a gallant speech in return for the courtesy of so fair a castellaine."

"Mistress Bradford needs no speech to assure her of my devoir," said the captain simply, and the governor added:

"Our captain speaks more by deeds than words, and Gideon is his most eloquent interpreter. You have not brought him to-day, captain?"

"No; Gideon sulks in these days of peace and seldom stirs abroad."

"Long may he be idle," exclaimed the elder, and a gentle murmur around the board told that the women at least echoed the prayer.

To the chowder and the pie, succeeded a mighty dish of succotash, wild fowl dressed in various ways, a great bowl of "sallet" of Priscilla Alden's composition, and at last by numerous sweet dishes.

"Oh, dear, when will the dignities stop eating and drinking and making compliments to each other?" murmured Priscilla Carpenter to Mary Warren at the side table, where the girls and lads were grouped together enjoying themselves as much as their elders, albeit in a less ceremonious fashion.

"There. Your sister has laid down her napkin and is gazing steadily at the governor, with 'Get up and say grace' in her eye," replied Mary, nudging Jane Cook to enforce silence; whereat that merry maid burst into a giggle, joined by the other girls, while the boys chuckled in sympathy, yet knew not what at.

A warning, yet very gentle, glance from Dame Bradford's eyes stifled the noise, and nearly did as much for the authors, who barely managed to preserve sobriety while the governor returned thanks to the Giver of all good. As soon, however, as the elder party moved away the painfully suppressed giggle burst into a storm of merriment, which, as it subsided, was renewed in full vigor by Sarah Warren's bewildered inquiry:

"What ARE we all laughing at?"

"Never mind; we'll laugh first, and find out wherefore at our leisure," suggested Jane Cook, and so the dear old foolish fun that seems to spring up so spontaneously where young folks are gathered together, and is sometimes scorned and sometimes coveted by their elders, went on, and after the tables were cleared, took form in all sorts of old English games, not very intellectual, not even very refined, but highly satisfactory to those who played them.

"Sure, 'tis a pretty little story," remarked Terence, when the Chaperone had finished. "Did it come out of your own head, or is it 'cabbaged?' "

"It is quoted," replied Miss Prudence with as much dignity as she could assume on short notice. "I read it in one of Miss Austin's books on the doings of the early settlers here. As to your expression, 'cabbage,' it is a vulgarism that I should think any one professing to be a member of the order of M. G. R.'s, and"— But Terence had fled and Miss Prudence set about putting her plan for entertaining her boys and girls into the only practical form available, and offers it to them now, with a sincere hope that every one of them may enjoy the day of thanks in as satisfactory a manner as did these young people, and that in their enjoyment they will not forget those less fortunate, but will each try to do on that day some little deed of loving-kindness to some one outside the dear home circle; and in that circle, do all that they can to be one of the helpful units that make up the perfect whole.

## A THANKSGIVING EVE REVERIE

•BY LYMAN M. JONES•

'Tis night; and I sit in my easy chair
Close drawn to th' fireside's glow,
While over th' hills and fields so bare
The cold, wintry blasts unceasingly blow.
But I heed them not,
For my snug home cot
Is strong, and it sits in a sheltered spot;
While th' home-light and love-light from those within
Make recompense for my humble lot.

Th' lamps are a gleam from th' mantle-tree,
While lov'd ones gather'd round
With jest and song, and Thanksgiving glee,
Make all th' place resound;
But I cannot heed
Their fun-loving greed,
Nor the actions that spring from their young-life creed;
For a wraith of th' past hath come to me
And I fain must follow th' siren's lead.

Then at th' beck of her magic wand
My tho'ts obedient glide,
For a spell that's wro't from her spirit hand
Hath chain'd me to her side;
While beckward thro'
Life's checker'd view,
To childhood's scenes of roseate hue
I flit, and my spirit makes glad refrain
As she breathes life's spring-time once again.

Oh, hail to thee blossoming, verdant clime!
Hail, beautiful vision fair!
For I see with eyes undim'd by time
Fair childhood's home with its blessings rare.
And with rapture sweet
Lov'd ones to greet—
My soul o'erflows with joys replete,
To feel th' clasp of their loving hands,
And hear th' fond greetings their lips repeat.

Ye all are here—ye lov'd and lost!
Ye greet your weary, wand'ring one;
And I think as I press that hallow'd ground,
That my wand'rings fain are done.
No more I'll stray
O'er life's weary way.
Here will my soul enraptu'rd stay,
Enshrin'd in th' love of those lost and found
My vision hath bro't from a former day.

But th' joys of this earth-life are quickly sped,
And our idyls lay strewn o'er its way;
My dreaming is broken, my vision is fled,
But my tho'ts to its influence sway.
And with streaming eyes
Upturn'd to the skies,
Toward th' source of all blessings we mortals prize,
I whisper a prayer of thankfulness
For that sweet foretaste of paradise.

For I think when this life's fitful fever is o'er,
And I've come to th' dark, cold tide—
When th' radiance bright from that further shore
Hath lighted my barque o'er th' waters wide—
O'er death's icy straits,
To th' golden gates,
And th' Beaulah-land that there awaits,
I'll greet for aye in immortal truth
Those lov'd and lost from th' realm of youth.

Written for The Blade.

## A Golden State Thanksgiving.

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

"The juice of six lemons, half a cup of chopped raisins and two eggs. Sit on a hot stove and stir constantly. Well, I have an idea that most any one would do that if they sat on a hot stove. Don't you think so, little mother? A genuine hot stove, I mean," Nan continued, without waiting for an answer. "Not such a make-believe affair as this one," and she cast a contemptuous glance at the little oil heater, upon which some mysterious mixture was steaming and boiling in a tiny saucepan. The girl's mother sat by a window busily sewing, while the warm California sunshine streamed into the shabby apartment, searching out the imperfections of the worn carpet and bringing into prominence the marks of time and hard usage upon the furniture.

The sign, "Furnished Rooms to Let," hung at the front door, and the interior belongings of the house, as well as its inmates, bore the evidence of having seen better days. Mrs. Griswold was an eastern woman and a widow, with a slender income, who had brought her daughter to California, with the hope that the mild climate would prove beneficial to the girl's delicate lungs. Their mission had been successful, but still they lingered in the land of sunshine, and after a year's absence from their old home, had gradually given up the thought of returning.

It was two weeks before Thanksgiving, and as Mrs. Griswold looked out from her window, the sight of the green clad hills, bathed in golden sunshine, the bright, blue sky overhead, the flowers that bloomed in her window garden, brought to her mind the thought that back in their eastern home Jack Frost had laid his blighting touch on tree and shrub and blossom.

"It doesn't look like Thanksgiving time," said her daughter, as she came and stood by the window, with a shadow of discontent resting on her pretty face.

"Not very much, dear," her mother replied. "Are you homesick for a glimpse of winter?" she added.

"No, not exactly," was the answer; "but sometimes this everlasting summer grows monotonous, and I long for the flying snowflakes and the merry sound of sleighbells. I tell you what I do wish, and that is that we might have a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. A big, brown turkey, with cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes and the other 'fixin's,' and a piece of mince pie 'like your mother used to make,' as the advertisements say. Then I'd like to sit down to a real home table, with a jolly party and talk and laugh and tell stories and jokes as we used to do in the days of our family gatherings. Holiday times make us two lone, lorn females feel a bit lonely when we have no one to invite us out to dinner, and only the prospect of taking our turkey in some cheap restaurant with a crowd of other friendless mortals."

"THAT VELLY NICE PICTURE," HE SAID AT LAST.

Mrs. Griswold smiled as she said gently: "But, Nan, dear, after all, we have each other, and you are strong and well now, and life may bring many good things to you who are just standing on its threshold."

"I know, mother, it is wrong in me to complain, but I wish that we might have a Thanksgiving dinner of our own, and invite some guests to enjoy it with us. Why can't we, mother?" Nan asked wistfully.

"Why, child, how can we?" Mrs. Griswold replied. "In the first place, we have only this one room, and people who do light housekeeping are seldom prepared for guests. We have very few dishes, no possible place to prepare an elaborate dinner, and last, but not least, we could not afford it. Besides all that, whom could you invite? I'm sorry, Nan, but we'll have to make the best of it and try to be content with what we have."

"If we could only afford it," Nan answered, "I could manage all the rest. Our landlady and her family are going out for the day, and she told me that if we wanted to have dinner at home, we might cook it in her kitchen and use her dishes or anything we needed. As to our guests, we needn't go out into the highways and byways to find them, for they are right here in the house. There's poor Miss Fielding in the back room. It would do her good to escape from the perpetual odor of boiled onions. Her room is filled with it, and they must be her greatest comfort in life, for she always has them cooking on her oil stove. Then there's Mr. Brown, the book agent, the two girls down stairs who are going to business college, and young Mr. Jennings in the hall bedroom. We could ask him to bring his banjo and play for us. That alone would make him happy. He only knows one tune, but plays that very well. "Over the hills and far away was the only tune that he could play," Nan sang mischieviously, but her voice broke with a little sigh as her air castles came tumbling to the ground with the thought of their narrow income.

"Oh, if I could only sell one of my paintings," she continued, "that would give us wealth to spend in riotous living. Mother, suppose I go out peddling and see if I can't dispose of one or two of them."

At this moment there was a rap at the door, and it was opened to admit the Chinese laundryman with his huge basket of clothes.

"Good morning, John," Nan said. "Don't you want to buy a picture so we can have a Thanksgiving dinner party?" The Chinaman carefully deposited his burden upon the floor and turned to look at a very pretty water color which hung against the wall.

"You paint him?" he finally asked, after a close inspection.

"Yes," replied Nan, with a smile, "and all of the others you see here. Oh, I'm a great artist, but I am not appreciated."

Mrs. Griswold shook her head at her irrepressible daughter as she proceeded to count the clothes which had been taken from the basket. As the Chinaman turned to leave the room, he said to the younger woman, "Me got no money to buy him, but me have fliend, he buy. I bling him to-mollow."

"Very well, John," Nan replied. "I'll be glad to sell him anything I have or paint something to order."

"Why Nan, how could you," said her mother, reprovingly.

"Oh John knows I was only joking, and he will forget all about it," replied Nan.

But a Celestial is always serious and the next morning brought John and his friend, who bowed courteously as the door was opened to them.

The Chinaman came immediately to the point, and turning to the young artist said: "Me want picture of mountain, fierce tiger coming out of hole. Two Chinamen run away, scared to death, how much?"

"Twenty-five dollars," Nan answered promptly.

"All light," was the reply. "Me wait while you paint him," and the visitor seated himself to await the painting of the picture.

"Oh, but I can't do it so quickly. You will have to give me a week, at least," cried Nan.

Her patron arose from his chair at once, and bowing gravely to the two ladies, assured them of his return the following week, and slipped silently out of the room. After his departure Nan discovered three shining gold pieces resting on the table, and, as she prepared her paints and brushes, she said to her mother:

"I see visions of turkeys and pies, sugar and spice, and all things nice, and, mother dear, our Thanksgiving dinner is an assured fact."

At the appointed time the Mongolian returned for his painting. He presented a gorgeous appearance as he entered the room, attired in pea green trousers, a lavender silk blouse, and a shining, black skull cap, decorated with a bright, red button. The picture was finished, and Nan had done her best to carry out the Chinaman's idea of art. A bleak, rocky mountain side was represented with a dark cavernous opening, from which issued a fierce looking tiger, whose wide open mouth and glaring eyes, evidently struck terror to the hearts of the two Chinamen in the foreground. They were endeavoring to escape from the approaching danger and their fluttering garments and long queues standing straight up in the air, told plainly the story of their fear.

The purchaser viewed this work of art approvingly. "That velly nice picture," he said at last, "me like to see scared Chinamen. I buy more like him some day," and tucking the prize under his arm he took his departure.

Thanksgiving day dawned bright and clear, with just a touch of exhilarating crispness in the air. Nan and her mother were up and at work at an early hour, and when the fragrance of roasting turkey and baking pies began to steal through the house, the expectant guests arraying themselves in their best, enjoyed in anticipation the good cheer that awaited them.

The dinner was a success, and the table decorations of great bunches of violets and yellow chrysanthemums, concealed all deficiencies in china and linen. Everything was done to a turn and seasoned to perfection, and the first formality of the company soon melted away under the gentle hospitality of Mrs. Griswold and the vivacious brightness of her daughter. Everybody was at his best. The book agent proved to possess a fund of good stories and each guest contributed a share to the entertainment. The warm hand of good fellowship had been extended and laid its softening touch on lonely hearts that responded gratefully and long after the shadows had fallen they lingered together and talked of other happy Thanksgiving days in their far off homes in the east. It ended at last, as all things must, and as Nan rested her tired head upon her pillow she sleepily said: "Good night, mother, dear, our party was a success, and oh, that turkey was a beautiful bird!"

## OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1738. He entered the provincial army in 1757, and continued in service during the remainder of the French and Indian war. He entered the army of the Revolution in 1775, and at near the close of the war, he was promoted to brigadier general. He went to the Ohio country with about 40 settlers in 1788. They pitched their tents at the mouth of the Muskingum river, formed a settlement, and called it Marietta. He was appointed surveyor general of the United States in 1796; helped to frame the constitution of Ohio in 1802, and then retired to private life. He died at Marietta in 1824, at the age of 86 years. He is called the Father of Ohio.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If to one-half the age of majority, you add one-half the sum of the two lucky numbers; subtract from the result one-half the number of apples Adam ate; multiply the remainder by the number of seasons; add the base of decimal numeration, and divide by the number that makes "company," you will obtain the exact number of men who formed the first Republican goverment in this country.

3.—DISGUISED DIGNITARIES.

1.—The act of cleansing, and a weight.
2.—Angry, a personal pronoun, and a male relative.
3.—A human being (Scotch) and an aquatic exercise.
4.—A tradesman.
5.—A golf term, and a preposition (phonetic.)
6.—To permit.
7.—A kind of fog.
8.—To cling to, and one of the natural divisions of the earth.
9.—A prefix often seen on Scotch or Irish names, relations, and a suffix indicating manner.

4.—THANKSGIVING PIE.

"Henw deremiot morf rch hitomaun thighe,
Lurfedun erh nadstard ot het ria,
Hes reto eth reazu bcor fo thing,
Dan ets het trass fo roigy rehet."

5.—QUERY.

Who can give us the text of the first constitution of government ever subscribed to by a whole people?

6.—QUOTATION.

Of whom was it said: "He was cunning, covetous, wasteful, idle, drunken, greedy, dirty, cowardly, a great swearer, and the most conceited man on earth."

**Answers to Puzzles of November 16.**

1.—William Ledyard.
2.—"Beard was never the true standard of brains."
3.—$77,644.
4.—Chuza, Argob, issue, Nabal; primals, Cain; finals, Abel.
5.—Travois are long slender poles used by the Indians in lieu of wagons or other vehicles. Two of the poles make a set, fastened to the pony or dog by a broad strap or other band, somewhat like the shafts of a buggy, one end of the poles dragging on the ground behind the pony. Upon this contrivance they carry their possessions, or ride themselves. The ends dragging on the ground make ruts like the wheels of a wagon, so that a stranger is apt to mistake an Indian trail for a well-worn wagon road; at least, that is the impression the writer received, on first beholding a trail.
6.—Oliver W. Holmes wrote: "Knowledge and timber should not be much used, until they are seasoned."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Geo. C. F., Court, W. P. E., and Pauline.

New work was sent in by N. Holt, Court and W. P. E.

The Schoolmistress will not detain her pupils for a lengthy talk to-day, but will "excuse school early" in order that every one may have ample time to enjoy their Thanksgiving dinner; and she sincerely hopes that Terence's pie will not prove too much for their digestion.

"That the literary taste of the age is poor and unreliable may be asserted without too much danger of incurring the reputation of pessimism. Even the most cultivated mind can scarcely be expected entirely to preserve critical sanity in a literary epoch so noisy and multitudinously productive; while the ordinary reader is even less likely to arrive at the possession of a taste sound and consciously judicial."—The Book Buyer.

# THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE GOBBLER'S CRITICISM.

"Come, gather around me," the old turkey said,
As all the young turkeys were going to bed,
"And I will relate just as well as I can,
How foolish and most inconsistent is man.
Each year, in November, a day's set apart
To show how much thankfulness fills ev'ry heart;
'And how do they do it?' I hear some one say—
They do it in this most remarkable way.

"To show they are thankful for money laid by,
They spend all they've saved in the wink of an eye;
To prove they are thankful our land is the best,
They swagger about in imported clothes dressed;
To show they are thankful for health, it is said,
They eat and they drink till they're nigh about dead;
In thanks for their rise from a cannibal state,
Last year they both killed and devoured my mate!

"In fact, in this most contradictory way,
They prove they are thankful—or that's what they say;
So you must be careful, as older you grow,
To be on your guard, lest some cannibal foe
Should seize you and cook you and eat you with glee,
Pretending it shows just how thankful is he.
But when the day's over, this year, if we live,
We'll have a thanksgiving, and thanks we will give!"
—WALLACE DUNBAR VINCENT.

## The Black Gobbler.

JENNIE HARRIS.

Written for The Blade.

All the long, bright summer the wild turkeys scudded about under the cool, drooping leaves of the green corn, and one was a large, black gobbler, with wings so ebon they shone emerald in the sunlight, and breast so bronze it seemed to emit iridescent sparks like a bursting meteor.

All the summer these wild children of nature flitted silently down the long, mellow rows, and wherever they could, by hook or crook, lay a luscious stalk upon the ground, they quickly stripped the ivory-tinted fruitage and grew fat upon its milky sweetness.

All the long, lovely summer they watched the great, rosy sun burst over the field like a great crowning flower, and sometimes, as if inspired by the glorious sight, the black gobbler led them in a stately dance amid the rows of corn.

So, too, the black gobbler sat at the head of the line, as they roosted like muffled shadows along the fence in the solemn moonlight. Without the black gobbler what could they have done? He was protector and guide, teacher and companion, and O, he was so beautiful, and his voice had such a mellow, persuasive "kwut! kwut! kwut!" that it settled all disputes, and healed all grievances. This last, is by the by, for I suppose turkeys have disputes and grievances like other people.

The summer waned. The green corn matured and hardened. It took on the lovely reds and yellows of autumn, and still the turkeys continued to stuff their capacious craws from its bounty, but one day the black gobbler, who was sentinel, though he heard an ominous rumbling down the lane.

"It is the chore boy coming to husk in the field," thought he anxiously, "though it maybe he is going to the cotton patch. I need not alarm the rest until I am sure," so he tiptoed down the row, tilting his bright head and brighter eyes from side to side, until between two big stalks of corn he saw the wagon with boards up one side, looming down upon him. Moreover, the chore boy was driving, and he wore a husking peg upon his hand.

Now the black gobbler might have saved himself, but such a thing never occurred to him. He thought only of his dear friends, sauntering about unsuspicious and happy, so he uttered such a shrill and piercing "kwut! kwut, gobble! gobble!" that the chore boy jumped and reached for something that lay at his feet.

"Kwut! kwut! kwut!" screamed the black gobbler like a clarion blast, and then "pop! pop!" and something spattered amid the rustling corn.

Alas for the black gobbler! He felt the ground reel under him, and a sharp pain dart through his ankle. Blindly he rose and fluttered, a shining mass in the autumn air. He heard a whistling about his ears, but he flew madly on and at last, when his eyes grew dim and he fell to the earth, it was in a sheltered corner of the barn yard at the end of the lane.

All day he lay nearly unconscious, the dust on his lovely plumage, and his throat parched and dry. What a long, dreadful day! He saw forms moving about in the barn yard, but no one saw him, and at last night fell, and darkness lay like a soft bondage upon his patient anguish.

• • • • • •

Dannie Rapp came running excitedly into the kitchen, where his mamma was frying potatoes for dinner.

He was a tiny fellow, but gigantic emotions now surged within his diminutive breast.

"Days a blat dobbler down by the torn trib, mamma," he panted, pulling her apron to attract her attention.

"Where is Arcer and Lizzie?—Roy! Bessie!" and he ran through the house until he had mustered an interested force that immediately set out for the barn yard.

"I suspect its the gobbler that ran away last year," said Mrs. Rapp, wiping her plump hands on her apron, and following more slowly the chattering procession. "Why, its a lame gobbler. Poor thing, what's the matter with him?"

"He's been shot,—his leg is broken," answered Arthur, lifting the wounded gobbler carefully. "Lizzie, you go and get a bandage. Bessie, can't you soak him a biscuit? He is nearly starved, I know. Get out of the way, Dannie, you'll hurt him! Watch out Dannie!" for Dannie had his arms about the sufferer and was laying his rosy cheek on its green and bronze plumage.

"O, he's so pity, Arcer. Awfu' pity. I want to tiss him."

"He'd rather have his poor leg bandaged, and his crop full of bread, than kisses," laughed Arthur, folding the bandage with tender care about the poor swollen member. "How long before he will be well, mama?"

"By Thanksgiving, I think. You have been wanting a gobbler to fatten, and now he is here. Providence sent him, I guess; don't you think so, children?"

"Looks as if a gun sent him," said pert black-eyed Roy. "Here's a nice nest all made for him, now let's go to dinner, I'm hungry as a bear."

And so the black gobbler feebly ate his dinner, and tucked his tired head beneath his ebon wing. About him was a nest of soft husks that rustled like silk when he stirred. It made him think of the cornfield and his absent companions. Again the rosy sunlight waved its lovely petals over the cool retreat, and he waltzed with his friends down the corn rows. Once more they sat in the solemn moonlight, and talked in subdued tones, or dreamed to wake and talk again.

Ah, life had been so beautiful; now he was stricken and helpless!

The black gobbler drew his wounded leg to a more comfortable position, and the husks softly rustled.

Ah, it was so like the cornfield!

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Evening before Thanksgiving, the Rapp family filed out in procession to view their prospective dinner.

"ALAS FOR THE BLACK GOBBLER!"

Arthur carried a gun, and Roy an axe, for they had not yet decided how he was to be slain. Dannie bore his cat under his arm, and old Carlo brought up the rear.

"Kwut! kwut!" softly said the black gobbler, in melodious greeting, for during his illness he had grown tame as a kitten, and seemed to cherish a tender regard for his benefactors.

Dannie dropped the cat and ran to take him about the neck. "He's so pity, Arcer," said Dannie for the hundredth time, "awful pity, isn't he, mamma?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered Mrs. Rapp, in a practical voice. "He's just a gobbler, and to-morrow we're going to eat him. Hurry up, Arthur—Roy—he ought to be in the scalding water right now."

Arthur carefully inspected his gun and looked at Roy, and Roy felt of the bright edge of the axe and glanced sheepishly at Arthur.

"Kwut! kwut!" softly said the black gobbler, peering into Bessie's pocket for corn, and brushing his crimson head through Dannie's rosy palm.

"You, Roy," said Arthur, clearing his throat dryly and pretending to be busy with his perfectly adjusted gun.

"No, you!" said Roy, beginning to whistle "Every Little Wave Had Its Nightcap On," in a very quavering voice.

"Children, children!" cried Mrs. Rapp as sharply as her sweet disposition would permit, "do you mean to keep me here all night?"

Arthur again examined his gun, and Roy tested his keen, shining blade. Then, as if by common consent, they dropped the weapons and went to look over into the pigpen.

"Forevermore!" cried Mrs. Rapp. "What is the matter?" Something shone like diamonds in her blue eyes, but she smiled, as if to contradict the evidence. "What is the matter, Lizzie?" for the big drops were rolling down the elder sister's cheeks.

"I don't care, mamma; he—is—pretty—as Dannie says, and so smart! See him follow the boys, and they were—going—to ki-kill—him!"

Here Bessie hid her face in her apron and sobbed in sympathy, but Dannie, who had been looking on with dolefully outrolling lip, and stormy blue eyes, caught the black gobbler in his arms and plumped himself down with a stubborn wail: "He is so pity! O, Arcer, he is so pity! I don't want to eat him!"

"I don't guess I want to eat him, either," flashed Arthur, looking around quickly, while Roy, with one of his inexpressibly droll looks said to the solemn company: "Why, I'd just as soon think of eating one of you."

Well, said Mrs. Rapp, a dimple growing either side of her merry mouth, "I don't see as any of you are obliged to eat him. Arthur can shoot a couple of those long legged roosters, and I'll bake them and make some dressing.

"Now let us go to bed."

• • • • •

When the little Rapps were ready to sit down to their Thanksgiving dinner of roast chicken and cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie and cream cake, Roy came walking in with the black gobbler.

Lizzie tied a red ribbon around his neck and led him to a post of honor in the wood box; and they all paused so often in the course of the meal to admire him, and feed him choice bits, that Mr. Rapp declared jocosely from his end of the table that they had "stuffed turkey" for dinner after all.

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P. S.—Later report says that a few nights after these events the black gobbler was seen to enter the Rapp barn yard with all his old associates; and that they mounted the fence and sat so long visiting in the moonlight that they nearly overslept themselves. At any rate the Rapp children found them there in the morning.

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

## FUNSTON DENIES.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

Then I was careful to see that every other officer and man was under cover before I dropped.

"Hardy, Drysdale and Willey did swim the Marilao river, and I never claimed credit for it.

"Callahan's statement as to the Rio Grande affair, is absurd. White and Trembly did swim the river and hitched the rope by which the raft was handled. I crossed with eight men first, and in all 45 men were taken over. We drove out 2,500 insurgents, using 200 rounds of ammunition to a man during the half hour's fighting. Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Wheaton were eye witnesses to that affair. They were standing at a freight house 600 yards south on the bank of the river. It was upon their report of the affair that I was made a brigadier general.

"At Bagbag river Lieut. Ball, myself and four enlisted men swam the river under a fierce fire and we took the entrenchments. Gen. Wheaton saw that, and every man who took part in it was recommended for a medal of honor. I defy any one to prove that I have ever used money or any other means to influence any newspaper man to advertise me. I have never had one in my employ, either directly or indirectly. The newspaper correspondents in the Philippines were men of honesty and great personal courage, and took as many risks as any soldier on the firing line. Gen. MacArthur had great trouble in trying to keep them back.

"I regret exceedingly that this controversy should have come up, but I do not see how I can keep silent under unjust accusations."

## UNSEAWORTHY TRANSPORT.

Manila, Nov. 28.—7:35 p. m.—The transport Manauense, with Lieut. Col. Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first infantry on board, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down, and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

Washington, Nov. 28.—General Otis cabled the war department announcing that the Thirty-first volunteers who arrived on the Pekin and Manauense today, will garrison ports of Minandao. Gen. Otis also wires that the transport Port Albert sails to-day for San Francisco, and that the Tartar and Naworth will sail on the 29th. He also announces the arrival of the hospital ship Missouri which sailed by way of Suez. No casualties are reported on the arriving ships.

## TRANSPORT RETURNED.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules and 55 empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port last night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines. Of the 410 horses and mules carried by the Victoria, taken on board November 23, 55 were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm, and the remaining animals are so badly bruised that the officials of the vessel believe that many cannot be saved. The bodies of the animals were weighted and thrown overboard as fast as death came.

Purser Lockwood was seen to-day and said that during 26 voyages he has made across the Pacific, he has never seen such a stress of weather as was encountered by the Victoria. The furthest point reached was 200 miles west of the Cape. While the storm was at its height oil-bags were entirely emptied and everything done to ease the motion of the ship. Aside from the loss of animals, no other damage was done, the Victoria behaving splendidly.

## SITUATION IN PANAY.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Fuller details of the sharp engagement between Carpenter's command and the insurgents in Iloilo reached the war department today in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis, dated Manila, to-day:

"In Panay, 21st inst., when Dickman drove enemy vicinity Jaro, Carpenter, with two battalions Seventeenth infantry and Bridgeman's battery, had severe engagement at Pavia, north Iloilo. His casualties five killed, 20 wounded, now in Iloilo hospital; others slightly wounded with command; enemy driven north with reported very heavy loss; particulars not received. Carpenter passed on to insurgents' stronghold, Santa Barbara, which he captured 22d inst., without loss. Apparently Visayans friendly, not taking an active part. Enemy consists of 2,000 Tagalos."

A later dispatch from Gen. Otis gives the results of the fighting at Iloilo, as follows:

"Hughes, Iloilo, reports enemy driven back into mountains; insurgent capital, Cobatuan, captured. Only serious action that of Carpenter, at Pavia; total casualties, five killed or since dead of wounds, 27 wounded; captured ten prisoners, eighteen cannon, six rifles, quantities of ammunition. Enemy's casualties not stated."

### Y. M. C. A. for Luzon.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.—The war department has requested that twelve more army secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association be sent with the troops to Manila. On Monday last W. Frank Gloeckner sailed on the transport Hancock, and will be with the Forty-fifth volunteer infantry. James Hunter has been selected to sail on the transport Warren next week as the secretary of the regimental Young Men's Christian association. When the twelve men under the new order have sailed there will be fifteen army Young Men's Christian association secretaries in the Philippines. Miss Helen Gould, of New York, has expended the greatest portion of money for the maintenance of this work.

### Man Blown to Fragments.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Nov. 24.—By the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge in the Bristol mine yesterday, William Holm was blown to fragments. August Nygren was fatally, and Charles Kellen seriously injured.

## A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

New York, Nov. 25.—William P. Miller, head of the Franklin syndicate, which has accepted the deposits of thousands of persons in Brooklyn under promise of paying dividends of 10 per cent a week, or 520 per cent per annum, and Cecil Leslie, his secretary, were indicted by the Kings county grand jury yesterday. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest, but neither was found.

Last night the police raided the premises occupied by the syndicate on Floyd street. Inspector Brennan arrested Louis Miller, brother of William F. and the cashier of the concern, and took possession of $15,000 in cash. Forty employes were at work in the offices and these were allowed to go. It was stated by Louis Miller to the police that the offices were in the hands of ex-Sheriff Daily, of Richmond, to whom, he said, the concern had assigned.

The charge upon which Miller was arrested was that of conspiring to defraud. Miller had been for two years offering inducements to the people to invest their money for him to make use of, but it has only been within the last month that he managed to attract to his office hundreds of people daily, who gathered in a long line or fought with each other for the opportunity to hand out their savings.

Of the $15,000 taken possession of by the police more than $5,000 was in cash. Louis Miller, on being arrested by the police, said that Annie Gory, who lived in a house adjoining the offices, had been given a large sum of money. The police went to the adjoining house, placed Miss Gory under arrest and found nearly $9,000 concealed in an old lounge.

New York, Nov. 27.—The extensive operations of the Franklin syndicate and exhaustless credulity of the American people are shown by the number of dividend drafts which are held by the different city banks. These drafts were sent through the mails by Miller to subscribers living at distant points, and they deposited them in their local banks for collection. Local banks in turn sent them to the New York banks, which act as their agents here. These drafts arrived on Saturday. Many more are expected this week. As the syndicate has assigned, the drafts will be returned to its dupes.

The National City bank alone has about 200 of the drafts, sent here by banks in Allegheny, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Elsie, Ill.; Amenia, N. Y.; Grand Ledge, Mich.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Urbana, O.; Elizabeth, N. J., and two score of other towns.

The Nassau National bank and the Mechanics' bank also have Miller drafts sent to them from out of town.

Although at police headquarters it is believed that he is in hiding in or close to the city, precautions have been taken to place him in custody, no matter where he turns up. The chiefs of police in every city of this country and Canada have been asked to look out for him, and detailed descriptions have been telegraphed to them. It is estimated that fully 5,000 policemen and detectives in all sections of the country know that Miller is missing and that he is wanted in this city.

The chiefs of police at all ports in Great Britain and the continent visited by steamers sailing from New York have also been mailed to arrest Miller should he bob up on the other side. It is not believed that Miller got away on any of the steamers that sailed from here on Saturday, as each was carefully watched by central office men. Detectives have also been posted at all the principal railroad stations, but it is acknowledged that is is comparatively easy for a shrewd man to get out of the city on a train, even when the police are looking for him.

The Brooklyn detectives are keeping up their search for Miller, and his many dupes walk the streets or collect on the corners and talk and wait and hope. Neither is there any denunciation of the vanished Miller. His victims, one and all, are looking forward to the day when they expect him to re-appear and pay their claims.

Capt. Lees and a squad went through the Franklin syndicate building, from cellar to garret, and took away all check books, ledgers, typewriters, papers and memoranda of every nature. No more cash was found.

## DEWEY AND CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Admiral Dewey's acceptance of the invitation to visit Chicago May 1 next was received to-day. The admiral's letter to the committee follows:

Office of the Admiral, 1747 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, Nov. 25, 1899.—To Martin B. Madden, Esq., vice-chairman of the committee, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., asking that the date for my visit to Chicago be fixed for May 1, 1900, I have the honor to state that this date will be agreeable to me. Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

## THE LOST CAUSE.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Filipino junta at Hong Kong is becoming more active as the meeting of Congress draws nearer. Senator Fairbanks, in company with all other senators and representatives now in Washington, according to the Tribune correspondent, have received through the mails a pamphlet signed by Felipe Buencamino (Philip Good Road), so called secretary for foreign affairs of the Filipino republic, setting forth the various reasons why his government should be recognized. The pamphlet has an appendix containing the various despatches, telegrams and orders that passed between the United States representatives in the islands at the time of the war with Spain. On these documents Senor Buencamino seeks to raise the presumption that the Filipino republic was to receive recognition from the United States.

## MAJOR HOWARD'S BODY.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—On board the transport Belgian King, which arrived early to-day from the Philippines, is the body of Maj. Guy Howard, of Omaha, who was killed October 21. He was passing up the Rio Grande river, near Arayat, in a launch, when he was shot by a native concealed along the stream. He was a son of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, retired. The body will be sent to Omaha for interment.

### German Branch Factories.

New York, Nov. 27.—There are at present in New York, Philadelphia and other large eastern cities about a score of representatives of German manufacturers who are looking for suitable sites for branch factories and for markets for their goods. Among these are Hugo Bruhm & Sons and Ernest Weissflog & Co., of Germany, who have appointed Messrs. Sack & Bahnsen as their American agents, with offices in this city. These men say that at least $1,000,000 would be expended in establishing a factory in the suburbs of greater New York. Their concern will be known as the Gera mills. The McKinley high tariff is ascribed as the cause of this new industrial competition.

### Iron in the South.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—Ten thousand acres of magnetic iron ore land in Ashe county, North Carolina, have been leased by the Pennsylvania Steel Co. and the Cambria Steel Co., of this city. Experts state that the finest deposit of magnetic ore in the Southern states exists in that county.

It is understood the companies will build a railroad at once. The Norfolk & Western, from Chestnut Yards, Va., may be extended, though it is intimated that by agreement both the Southern and Norfolk & Western may figure in it, and the Southern road be extended from Wilkesbarre to Bristol.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation, later comes loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

## FUNERAL OF GARRET A. HOBART.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 25.—Because of the funeral of Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States, to-day, business houses, with few exceptions, were closed, and many private residences had flags at half-mast besides other mourning emblems. The early trains brought many to attend the funeral services.

The bells of the churches started tolling at sunrise, and at 9 o'clock all the bells of the city began marking the minutes. In anticipation of the arrival of the presidential party and the military escort, crowds gathered around the Broadway depot.

The military lined the streets between Carroll Hall and the Church of the Redeemer, where the public services will be held. The church floral decorations were magnificent. A band of smilax over three feet wide and thick enough to hide the wall ran around both sides and the front of the main auditorium. Above the windows the wreath ran unbroken before the pipes of the great organ.

At the windows giant palms reached up to the smilax. These palms and the festooning around the windows were laden with white flowers, principally lilies of the valley, orchids and chrysanthemums. Around the organ and the pulpit, lilies were strewn in lavish profusion. The fonts before the pulpit were covered with American beauty roses to the height of nine feet. A large space before the pulpit was left undecorated. Here the casket will rest and many of the floral tributes be laid.

Seats had been reserved in the church for relatives and intimate friends of the late Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, President McKinley and the members of his cabinet. Chief Justice Fuller and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Messrs. Alger, Bliss and Gary, former members of President McKinley's cabinet, the governor and other state officers of New Jersey, representatives of the county and city governments; President Austin Scott, of Rutger College; Henry W. Green, trustee, representing Princeton University; representatives of the Republican organizations of New Jersey and Passaic county, and various manufacturing and financial institutions with which Mr. Hobart had been identified. There were thirty-two pall-bearers, eight representing the United States Senate, eight representing the House of Representatives, eight personal pall-bearers selected by Mr. Hobart two months before his death, and eight Senate police who carried the casket.

The personal pall-bearers were Attorney General Griggs, Edward T. Bell, Franklin Murphy, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, Judge J. Franklin Fort, George F. Baker, E. A. Walton, Colonel William Barbour.

The Senate pall-bearers were William P. Frye, of Maine; M. A. Hanna, of Ohio; William J. Sewell and John Kean, of New Jersey; C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; James McMillan, of Michigan; John W. Daniel, of Virginia, and F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri.

The pall-bearers from the House of Representatives were: D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; John J. Gardiner and Wayne Parker, of New Jersey; Charles F. Joy, of Missouri; W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa; John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; George B. McClellan, of New York, and John F. Rixey, of Virginia.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Prof. W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier, of Milwaukee, yesterday made a successful test in this city of the wireless telegraph. They succeeded in telegraphing without wires, through a suite of seven rooms with all doors closed and through seven walls.

Another test was made when the signals were conveyed through three fire-proof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard in which 30 wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located.

Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This is one of the most severe tests that has ever been given wireless telegraphy.

A third test was made in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room.

The professor claims that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi, and that instruments can be constructed to be carried on horseback and be ready for operation with a few moments after they have reached their destination. The sending instrument used to-day was intended only for short distances. The receiving instrument, however, was complete and ready for use at any distance.

## RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Telegraph messages were transmitted yesterday by the Pollak-Virag system from Chicago to Milwaukee and return at the rate of 122,000 words an hour. Later, on a test covering the longest distance ever attempted by the inventors, "dots" and "dashes" were sent to Buffalo and back at the rate of 90,000 words an hour, covering a total distance of 1,062 miles.

### Thomas at Port Said.

Port Said, Egypt, Nov. 27.—The United States transport Thomas, from New York, Nov. 4, for Manila, arrived there yesterday.

The Thomas carries the 47th infantry, 25 young women of the United States hospital service and a large number of Christmas boxes for the soldiers in the field, among which are numerous gifts presented by the women's Patriotic league of Brooklyn.

### Michigan's Governor.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 23.—Hon. Dexter M. Ferry, former chairman of the Republican state central committee, is in the race for the Republican nomination for governor next year. Several conferences of local Republican leaders are reported to have been held recently, and at one, said to have taken place yesterday, at which Mr. Ferry himself was present, it was decided that the well-known seed merchant should run for the nomination.

## GENERAL METHUEN WON AT BELMONT.

London, Nov. 24.—The secretary of war has received the following dispatch through General Forestier-Walker, from General Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23.

"Attacked the enemy at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being pushed with shrapnel.

"Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the naval brigade and artillery.

"The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later, I should have had far heavier loss.

"Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition.

"Brig.-Gen. Fetherstonhaugh was severely wounded in the shoulder, and Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, of the Grenadier Guards, is reported wounded.

A special despatch received here from Belmont says that General Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men, and that the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter, it is added, held an exceedingly strong position on a series of hills, extending a dozen miles. They were strongly entrenched and their cannon were posted strongly and were excellently served. The battle begun at 7 o'clock and raged for several hours. The Boers held their positions with great stubborness and splendid courage. The British rifle men forced the attack under a fire and carried position after position with superb dash, driving out the Boers with great slaughter. The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded.

The war office to-day is under the following advices:

Cape Town, Nov. 24.—(Afternoon).—General Methuen further reports this morning that the wounded are doing well. There are over fifty prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that yesterday's attack was a surprise, and that it is the only beating they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Reservists are doing well. Colonel Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth brigade."

### Boers Lost Thirty.

Cape Town, Nov. 24.—From the details which have reached here of General Metheun's fight with the Boers yesterday, it appears that the Boers from Fincham's Farm, shelled an advance body of the British Wednesday, November 22, and the British artillery was pushed forward and shelled a hill which the British subsequently occupied, capturing two guns.

The Boer casualties were 30 men killed and wounded.

The Boer main column left Fincham's Farm during the afternoon and camped five miles ahead. At daybreak Thursday the Boers fired from the hills 1,000 yards distant on the British. Other troops were then pushed up and the engagement became general.

The British artillery made excellent practice and silenced the Boer guns. Then two battalions from the Grenadier Guards and the Northumberland regiment stormed the heights at the point of the bayonet. Crossing the fire-zone amidst a storm of lead the guards and Northumberlands pushed up the incline and reached the summit, doing great execution with their bayonets and capturing the laager, with guns, equipment, prisoners, cattle and sheep. The entire position was carried by 8 o'clock, the cavalry, consisting of the Ninth Lancers and mounted infantry, pursuing the flying Boers.

The Boers, it is estimated, numbered 3,500 men. Their loss is unknown.

### Total Loss Estimated.

Cape Town, Nov. 24.—Late arrivals from Pretoria estimate the Boer casualties at one thousand men, half of whom were killed. They also say the race course there is being prepared for a laager, in the event of a siege, and the guns of the fort are trained on it in case the prisoners attempt to escape.

A Maxim is placed at the gate of the race course.

From President Kruger down, every one is in favor of fighting. They believe from four to six months when they will possess South Africa.

Magalapie, Cape Colony, Sunday, Nov. 19.—A dispatch receiver here from Mafeking, dated Wednesday, November 15, says:

"The garrison is cheerful, but the position is daily growing more difficult. The Boers are always drawing their entrenchments closer and are incessantly plying the British with artillery and musketry fire. The garrison is living almost entirely in underground shelters and the health of the troops is suffering."

## BATTLE OF GRAS PAN.

London, Nov. 27.—Yesterday afternoon the war office posted the following dispatch, dated Cape Town, 12:20 p. m. today, from General Forestier-Walker:

"Lord Metheun reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday), at 3:30 a. m. with the Ninth brigade, the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan (about ten miles north of Belmont, on the railway line to Kimberley), 2,500 Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him. The action began at 6 a. m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately til the heights seemed clear. Then the naval brigade and infantry advanced to the assault. The fighting was desperate until 10 a. m. when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement.

"Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The brigade met this and also protected the flanks. The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known.

"The enemy showed the greatest stubborness and must have suffered greatly. Twenty were buried. It is known that 31 were killed and 48 wounded. More than 50 horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds.

### English Loss Fifteen.

Durban, Natal, Nov. 27.—The latest reports of General Hildyard's losses at the Beacon Hill engagement show that 15 men were killed and 72 wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several men are missing.

Despatches from President Kruger and General Joubert found on a Boer prisoner said the Boer losses at Belmont were 10 men killed and 40 wounded. It added, in order to re-assume the burghers, that it had been deemed necessary to fall back on Warrenton.

Another naval contingent from the British first-class cruiser Terrible, with two 4.7 inch guns, started for the front last night.

### Communication Is Restored.

London, Nov. 27.—The war office has received this despatch from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, November 26:

"Hildyard, from Estcourt, made a successful attack November 23 with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun, and 700 mounted troops, on the enemy occupying Beacon Hill, which dominates William Grange and had interrupted his communication. As a result of the operations, the enemy is retiring and the railway and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston.

"Our loss was about fourteen killed and fifty wounded.

"Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy who is believed to be retiring on Colenso, via Weenen.

"Barton, from Weston, has advanced to Estcourt.

"As soon as communication is restored, I will telegraph particulars. So far as I can make out the operation is one for which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit. The railway is now open to Frere."

### Boers Are Retiring.

London, Nov. 27.—The Colonial office has received the following despatch from the governor of Natal, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, November 26:

"The Boers are retiring on Weenen. Our troops are occupying a ridge three miles northward of the Mooi River.

"It appears that the Boers have found our position too strong, and are retiring towards Ladysmith with the loot they have collected. The river is in flood. Buller has arrived.

"Telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored early this morning."

### Boers Destroy Bridge.

Estcourt, Sunday, Nov. 27.—The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retiring rapidly.

A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered, and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

A reliable messenger from Ladysmith says he gathered from the Boers that they had proposed a combined attack, all over the country, for to-day.

General Joubert is expected to stoutly dispute the passage of the Tugela River.

## CORRUPTION IN MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 25.—The delay of the grand jury in issuing indictments which well-informed individuals believe were agreed to at least two days ago, is explained by the presumption that Prosecuting Attorney Tuttle is strengthening his case as much as possible. The prosecutor proposes not only to indict, but to convict, and he is proceeding upon the theory that it is a wise thing to get as many material witnesses as possible on record.

Witness Charles H. Pratt, having made a clean breast of the affair in which he is implicated, is naturally desirous of corroborating his story, and in this desire he has not been disappointed. The proof which has been given is said to be of a startling character. The chain of evidence which surrounds the persons under suspicion is now understood to be complete.

Pratt's story is not only corroborated by certain documents which he was able to produce, but the existence of the drafts and contract which figured in the law library deal is said to have been established by strong documentary evidence, which is now in the hands of the grand jury. A letter from the publishing house with which Pratt was connected and stenographic notes of other letters and documents have also been produced. They constitute a very important part of the criminating evidence which has been laid before the grand jury.

## HUMAN ASHES BY MAIL.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—A special from Milwaukee to the Chronicle is as follows:

So far as known, for the first time the United States mails have been used as a hearse. There was received at the postoffice here yesterday a box which came from Heidelberg, Germany, and which contained the ashes of Mrs. Maria Melms, wife of the former Milwaukee brewer, Charles T. Melms.

This box was about thirteen inches long and seven inches wide and deep, was of wood and metal lined. It was addressed to Fred Strassau, superintendent of the William Becker Leather company, who was a son-in-law of Mrs. Melms.

This strange funeral procession only cost 86 cents for carriage. There was 50 cents' worth of postage stamps pasted on the box and 36 more was charged here for overweight. The box was marked "Menschen asche," human ashes, and of no vaue.

After the custom officials had ascertained that the box contained nothing dutiable it was turned over to Undertaker Schweitzer and will be placed without ceremony in the Melms' family vault, the funeral having occurred in Germany.

## NEW YORK POSTOFFICE.

Washington, Nov. 25.—At a conference between Postmaster General Smith and Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, it was practically agreed that, if possible, legislation would be secured during the coming session of Congress which would give to New York the finest postoffice in the country, especially adapted to the needs of the postal service in that city. Mr. Van Cott represented to Mr. Smith that the necessary ground space could not be acquired in the vicinity of the present office without the expenditure of millions of dollars. He recommended that a site be purchased up town, somewhere in the vicinity of the Grand Central station. That location would give easy access to the Grand Central station, where the Western and New England trains could be reached; to the ferries of the West Shore and Pennsylvania, and to other railroad terminals in that part of the city. A building which would answer all purposes could be erected, he thought, for about $1,000,000, but he could give no estimate of the cost of the site. As there would be little or no legislation this session in the matter of public buildings, he thought it a good time to secure an appropriation from Congress for this purpose. Mr. Smith agreed with him, and may recommend such action to Congress.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,

DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

## BATTLE WITH DERVISHES.

Cairo, Nov. 23.—General Wingate, with an Egyptian force, moved from Fakikohi yesterday back the force of Ahmed Fedil, reported to be at Nefissa (Drefissa?) 23 miles from the river Nile, on the road to Genial (Gemihi?). The sirdar, General Kitchener, has telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British minister, as follows: "Omdurman, Nov. 23.—Wingate found Nefissa evacuated, pushed on to Abriaadil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns and the Jehadieh under Gorringe. The Dervishes charged with all their old dash to within 80 yards of the guns. Wingate, with the infantry, arrived in time to support Mahon and cleared the whole camp. The Dervishes bolted through the brush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed."

Cairo, Nov. 25.—Lord Cromer, the British minister here, has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener:

"Wingate's force came up with the khalifa's force seven miles southeast of Godid, and attacked it. After a sharp fight, he took his position. The khalifa, who was surrounded by a bodyguard of emirs, was killed, and all the principal emirs were killed or captured, except Osman Digna, who escaped."

The dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force.

## THE CAMEROONS SCANDAL.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Investigation shows that the facts in the Cameroons scandal, made public by the Tageblatt, November 18, when that paper said an apparently corrupt deal had taken place, by which the chief of the colonial department gave away 80,000 square kilometres of Cameroon soil, estimated to be worth about 40,000,000 marks, to various high personages, far exceed the Tageblatt's story. The promoters, it appears, first formed a company and soon sold out to a new company formed at Brussels and made up of Belgians, Englishmen and several Americans for 18,500,000 francs. The concession, it further appears, really cost them nothing. Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen was one of the original concessioners. For this reason, the emperor forced his resignation as chief court chamberlain.

The facts in the most recent grant of a concession are even worse. To a company called the Nordweet-Kamerun, territory was conceded larger than Bavaria. It lies in the Hinterland of the Cameroons, is fertile and includes valuable forests worth a thousand times the obligations the company assumes toward the empire.

The entire financial obligation is only 100,000 marks contributed to the proposed Tchad lake expedition, while there are other undertakings to spend 3,000,000 marks within ten years in improvement of the tract, to construct roads, steamer lines, plantations and factories, all redounding to the benefit of the company. The concession was granted for fifty years, which is to be extended for sixty years more if the company within twelve years constructs a railroad coastwards. At the expiration of the second term the immense tract becomes the company's property absolutely. The company also agrees to pay the government a small share of its net profits. There is no provision that the chief or a majority of its shareholders must be Germans. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from the colonial office, in explanation of the above, that the present chief, Dr. Von Buchka, adopted the British policy of getting big, moneyed syndicates to take hold of the colonies, on the prospect of large profits. It is understood that the whole affair will be thoroughly ventilated in the reichstag and that Dr. Von Buchka's days as an official are probably numbered.

## WANT DIAZ AGAIN.

City of Mexico, Nov. 24.—One of the most notable political demonstrations in the history of Mexico occurred here yesterday, when the foreign residents of this and adjoining counties marched in a procession up the thoroughfare of San Francisco street to the national palace to urge President Diaz to accept the nomination for re-election by the Liberal party, whose convention will assemble early in the coming year. Several thousand Frenchmen, Germans, Americans, Englishmen, Belgians, Austrians and Italians took part in the demonstration. The American contingent represented every mercantile, banking, insurance and other interest. Houses and business edifices were handsomely decorated, and the American and English flags were conspicuous. The demonstration was viewed by an enthusiastic crowd of Mexicans, who tendered the foreigners a most cordial ovation.

Gen. Diaz replied to his callers in a brief but eloquent speech, in which he deprecated the idea that a man of his age should be selected to carry on the executive department of the government another four years. He referred to the high character of the participants in this demonstration, and intimated that he should listen to the manifestation of the people's will later on. He was frequently interrupted by cheers. The president was deeply touched by the demonstration.

### To Kill the Sultan.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—A number of arrests of Mussulmen have been made, including a general of division and several important officials, charged with being engaged in a plot to assassinate the sultan with dynamite bombs on the occasion of the Selamlik Friday. Four bombs have been seized. The accused, who have been exiled to Yemen, have already been sent to their place of imprisonment.

The Mussulmans of Stamboul are greatly excited. Vigorous measures have been taken to preserve order.

### Our Pork in Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—An official report received by the German government acknowledges the excellent system of the American official trichinae inspection, as carried out in Chicago and elsewhere, and declares that the agrarian charges as to the unreliability of the inspection are not borne out by the fact.

### Finns for Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 24.—The department of the interior has received information that at the smallest computation 15,000 Finlanders will arrive in Canada next spring. The majority of the immigrants will be from South Finland.

### Revision is Suggested.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—The Novoe-vremya today says that Count Mouravieff, the minister of foreign affairs, has suggested a revision of the treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, which was concluded in 1832.

### A Fast One.

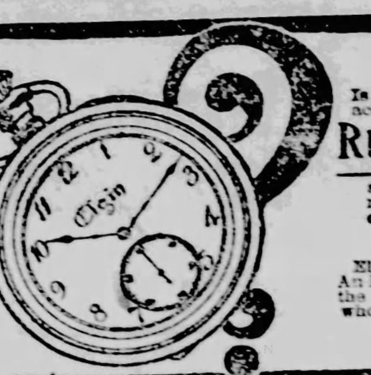
London, Nov. 22.—The preliminary trial of the turbine torpedo-boat Viper took place to-day and was successful. She developed a speed of 32 knots. The official trials will follow in a few days.

### Will Meet the Kaiser.

The Hague, Nov. 27.—Queen Wilhelmina and her mother start for Flushing Wednesday to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany on their arrival there from England.

### Newark Won.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Newark, Captain McCalla, has won the race to Mnaila, a cablegram arrived at the Navy department to-day announcing her arrival there on Saturday. The Brooklyn is now hastening from Aden to Colombo, closely followed by the New Orleans, which has ben steadily gaining on her bigger competitor.



THE WATCH QUESTION

Is an important one. Time's measurements must be accurate, or they are valueless.

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watches

are the highest type of time recorders. Over eight millions have been produced in the past third of a century since "Elgins" began to be.

The World's Standard.

Elgin watches are sold in all sizes by jewelers everywhere. An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed. Our new booklet, free to all who write, is of universal interest.

Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.

BEATTY PIANOS. $117.00 BUYS A NEW PIANO. Stool, Scarf and Book Included. Over 100,000 Beatty Organs and Pianos in use. Catalogue Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in th's advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

Illustration of the Decorated Tea Set.

No. 1—TEA SET, 50 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 1?2 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Springfield, O., Nov. 23.—The National Grange convention adopted resolutions yesterday which stated that, while they heartily favor the upbuilding of our merchant marine, they are impartially opposed to the principle of subsidy, and believe that the desired results can and will be accomplished without resorting to it.

Trusts were taken up and strong resolutions adopted. National Master Jones' address on trusts was approved, and a demand was made of Congress to enact laws to protect the people against all combinations of men and capital inimical to public policy. There is no opposition to association of interests which merely lessen the cost of production, but there is strong opposition to the misuse of the power which large combinations of capital give for the purpose of destroying competition, controlling and arbitrarily dictating prices of commodities; also opposing corporations or trusts which control the source of supply, like the Standard Oil company. Investment of capital in every branch of legitimate industry is encouraged and fair play is demanded.

It must be made impossible for trusts to accumulate millions by selling watered stock without adding to the wealth of the country. It was recommended that there be official inspection as in national banks, no corporation to be tolerated whose books cannot bear inspection, prohibition of all rebates or discriminations by public carriers, taxation of stock, severe penalties for violation of law by forfeiture of charter, by impeachment of public officials for not enforcing the laws, and fine and imprisonment. All stock should be paid in full. It was suggested that petitions be sent to Congress to pass remedial legislation along above lines.

The committee on agriculture reported encouraging forestry and making dairy products or their substitutes subject to the laws without regard to original package.

## LUCKY FARMER.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23.—A Chippewa Falls, Wis., special says:

Frank Steinmetz, a young farmer who resides in the town of Tilden, received a letter last night from Paris informing him that he is a millionaire. Steinmetz's grandfather was a wealthy resident of France before the Franco-Prussian war, and during that conflict all his property was seized and later confiscated by the French government. Ten years ago a suit was commenced in the French courts for the recovery of the property, and not until last week was a favorable decision reached. The property, which is valued at about 18,000,000 francs, will be divided between Steinmetz and two brothers who reside in Germany.

### Lobbyists Indicted.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 25.—The grand jury summoned to investigate allegations of bribery and other criminal charges in connection with members of the last legislature and lobbyists, to-day returned four indictments. The names of respondents will not be given out until they are arrested. Charles H. Pratt, agent for certain law publications, was the principal witness. In statements made and in interviews outside of the jury room Pratt sought to show alleged connections of Speaker Adams and other legislators with an alleged improper scheme for supplying courts with certain costly digests at state expense.

### Detroit Fire $300,000 Loss.

Detroit, Nov. 25.—The two upper floors of A. Krolik and Co.'s wholesale dry goods store were completely burned out, the lower four stories were flooded with water and the adjoining wholesale drygoods house of Strong, Lee & Co., was also badly flooded, making a total loss of approximately $300,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric light wires.

## ILLINOIS MONUMENTS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The exercises of dedicating the 107 monuments and markers of the state of Illinois on the battlefields surrounding the city were held to-day at Orchard Knob, the site of one of the principal memorial shafts.

The day was clear and warm. Among the visitors were Senator Cullom, Governor Turner and staff, Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, Gen. H. V. Boynton, representing the secretary of war, and a large delegation from the confederate camp of this city. Major Charles A. Connelly delivered the speech presenting the monuments to the governor of Illinois, on behalf of the Illinois commissioners.

Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, received the monuments, and in turn, presented them to the government. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga park commission, received the monuments in behalf of the secretary of war.

Brief informal addresses were made by others of the visitors, among them Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

The Illinois monuments and the markers at Chickamauga park and the vicinity of Chattanooga, dedicated today, are 107 in number, and were erected out of an appropriation of $65,000 by the Illinois legislature. Of the markers there are 33 in Chickamauga Park and nineteen in Chattanooga and vicinity. The small monuments are distributed so as to give 37 to Chickamauga park and eighteen to Chattanooga and vicinity. The markers are of Quincy granite, 5 feet long and 2 1-2 feet wide, with polished shields and inscribed with the word "Illinois," and the name of the regiment engaged at the location of the marker. All the markers and the small monuments are built on plans of striking similarity. The two great monuments of Illinois, which are among the most attractive on the battlefield, are located, one at Orchard Knob, and the other at Bragg's Hill, Missionary Ridge.

The monument on Bragg's Hill is located in honor of the brigades of Generals Cross, Sherman, Jaquess, Wagner, Harker, Willich, Carlan, Moore and Wood. It is a tall shaft of New England granite, surmounted by a bronze figure. The base is of Georgia granite, four additional figures at the base of the monument and the flags, shields, etc., are of standard bronze, as are also the great seal of Illinois which appears on it. This monument is very elaborately inscribed. The monument at Orchard Knob was erected to the memory of the brigades of Generals Morgan, Starkweather, Beatty, Hecker, McCook, Whittaker, Tindale, Wilder, Long and Engart, the first and second Illinois light batteries, Cogswell's battery, and the Chicago board of trade battery. In architectural design it is a canopy, with tall polished shaft, on the top of which is a bronze figure of a standard bearer. It is built of New England granite, with base of southern granite. The polished work is very elaborate, the name "Illinois" standing out in bold relief. Among the other polished pieces on the monument are four balls on the corner of the dome, eight columns on the corner and the main column.

## TOWN WASHED AWAY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 24.—A Star special from San Antonio, Tex., says a portion of the town of Cotulla, 60 miles west, was washed away by a cloudburst early this morning. Four inches of rain fell in 30 minutes. A merchant named Walker and his wife were drowned. Many buildings were wrecked and great damage to live stock and ranch property in the vicinity was done.

### Eastern Counterfeiters.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Secret Service Agent Hazen has arrested Charles E. Scott and Frank Scott, brothers, on charges of counterfeiting. They are said to be from the East.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## COMING CONGRESS TO BE IMPORTANT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Fifty-sixth Congress, which is about to be ushered in, bids fair to figure as prominently in history as its immediate predecessor—the so-called Spanish war Congress. In the judgment of many close observers the future destiny of the country will to a very considerable extent be determined by the incoming Congress.

The expansionists and anti-expansionists have been fighting their battles for the past few months in the newspapers. After December 4 the contest will be transferred to the big white building upon Capitol Hill. It is there that the matter must be finally decided. The Congress is the jury selected by the American people to try the cause, and until the verdict is rendered no one can safely predict just what is to be our policy towards Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The expansionists claim that we are already expanded and that we cannot, if we would, undo the work of the past year. Whether this be true or not remains to be seen.

There is a wide divergence of opinion upon this subject among the statesmen who are arriving in Washington to participate in the deliberations of the national legislature.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that nothing will be done hastily.

"Congress will go slow in deciding the important and mighty matters that will come before it this winter," said a veteran Senator to your correspondent today. "We are on the threshold of a new National existence in a sense and it behooves us to move deliberately and conservatively. The Fifty-sixth Congress cannot settle all of the pending problems of state-craft as a matter of course. There are enough on hand to occupy the time of future Congresses for the next decade or more. However, this Congress ought to, and no doubt will, outline what is to be our general policy respecting the Philippines and other matters of immediate moment. Mistakes are bound to be made, of course. Congressmen are not infallible, and no one Congressman can combine all the wisdom of the country, but I shall not lose faith in the American people and the future of our country, no matter what may be the outcome of our labors this winter. We have not yet, in my judgment, fulfilled our destiny as a nation."

President McKinley has been busily engaged upon the drafting of his annual message to the Congress ever since his return from his tour through the West. He has practically given every spare moment of his time not taken up with pressing official business to this work. He devotes several hours each day, excepting Sunday, to this important task. Mr. McKinley never transacts any official business on Sunday. During the late war this rule was in a measure abrogated for obvious reasons, but once the termination of the war it has been readopted.

That Mr. McKinley's forthcoming annual message will be a lengthy document goes without saying. The annual message of Presidents to Congress has by time honored usage and custom become merely a review of the work of the various departments and a summary of the general state of the country. No one can review even briefly the voluminous reports that are annually turned out by the different department chiefs and their subordinates in anything less than twenty to thirty thousand words, although it would be in no way a difficult task to boil down the real meat in the average President's message into one or two columns of a daily newspaper.

Mr. Cleveland departed from the time-honored custom of writing a voluminous message in 1887. His message to Congress that year contained less than 2,500 words, and was devoted to one topic—that of tariff. Subsequently, however, he sent in the full regulation report and did not depart from the established rule in his later annual messages.

People who are looking for anything startling or particularly striking from the pen of Mr. McKinley in his annual message to Congress this year will probably be doomed to disappointment. Mr. McKinley is not a sensational writer. He would probably experience considerable difficulty in holding a position as reporter on any one of the latter day "yellow journals."

The President, it is learned on the highest authority, however, is being urged by many of his close friends to come out in his message next month and take a positive stand and make specific and definite recommendations concerning our future policy, both foreign and domestic. They believe that the time is ripe for such a movement and that it would materially strengthen the hands of the President's supporters at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, namely in the halls of the national legislature. It is thought, however, that Mr. McKinley will ignore this advice, and that he will not depart from the general style of his previous messages which have been largely to content himself with an impartial citation and then leave the whole matter to "the wisdom of the Congress" for solution.

It is more than likely close friends of Major McKinley say that his forthcoming message will be practically colorless upon the absorbing topics of the day.

### THE DEWEY DEED.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The deed transferring the Dewey home from Admiral and Mrs. Dewey to the admiral's son, George, was recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds to-day. A life interest in the property is reserved by Admiral Dewey and his wife in the following provision:

"Subject, however, to this express reservation, that the parties of the first part do hereby expressly reserve to themselves, and to each of them, during and for the period of their natural lives, respectively, a life interest in and to the premises herein described, which life interest, in case of the death of either of the parties, to revert to the other."

The instrument bears date of November 14, the same date borne by the deeds from Admiral Dewey to Lieut. Crawford and from Lieut. Crawford to Mrs. Dewey.

### CHARLESTON IS GONE.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Capt. Leutze, commanding the naval station at Cavite, dated Manila, to-day:

"Culgoa reports Charleston disappeared."

The Culgoa was the relief ship sent out from Hong Kong. It is believed at the navy department that the Charleston has slipped down into deep water from the steep bank on which she was resting at the bow. This report has dissipated the last hope of saving the ship.

### Shafter's Retirement.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The zoological park here was enriched Thursday night by 62 young boa constrictors, the progeny of the great Brazilian boa, which is the queen of the zoo's snake exhibit. The young boas average sixteen inches long and an inch in diameter. They have already killed and eaten a number of mice and promise soon to be ready for guinea pigs. The old boa was presented to the zoo by Dr. Paes de Cavalho, governor of Para, Brazil, as the result of the governor's meeting Commander Todd on the later's recent trip up the Amazon on the gunboat Wilmington.

## CHINA'S OPEN DOOR.

Washington, Nov. 25.—No messages of a hostile or discourteous nature have come to the state department as replies to the inquiries addressed to certain European governments in regard to the open door in China. There is nothing in the messages so far received which can be interpreted as anything but friendly. It is true certain governments have asked for an interpretation of the request of the United States, but in so doing they have probably followed the course laid down by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in an interview in which he said that he did not see why anyone should ask Russia in regard to the open door in China inasmuch as the door is now open and Russia is bound to maintain it. From the messages which have so far reached Washington it is inferred that the United States will in due time receive what it has sought, simply a pledge from nations interested that China's integrity will be maintained, and treaty rights extended by her alike to all nations will be preserved.

### THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The President's annual message is practically completed and ready for transmission to Congress when it assembles next week. The message will be unusually long on account of the numerous and important topics it discusses. The portions of the message treating of different topics have been sent to the public printer, as they have been finished and proofs have been submitted for revision. It is not certain that the message will be sent to Congress next Monday. It is customary to send it on the day of the assembling of Congress, but as the death of the Vice President makes it certain that the Senate at least will adjourn immediately out of respect to his memory it is not unlikely that the message will be withheld until Tuesday. In the House the adjournment will only be delayed until that body is organized, when, upon the announcement of the death of the Vice President, it also will adjourn.

### FINANCIAL BILL.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was associated with Mr. Henderson on the House committee which drew up the proposed monetary reform bill, was the most important caller on Mr. Henderson yesterday. After leaving Mr. Henderson's room, Mr. Babcock said: "I believe we will take up the financial bill and pass it through the House before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. We must pass it to fulfill our pledges to the country and to the sound-money Democrats who have given us their support. A canvass of the Republican membership of the House has been made by advocates of the House measure, and it is believed every Republican member will support the bill. Not much assistance is expected from the Democrats, though it is possible a few votes may be received from Eastern Democrats, or some of them may find it convenient to be absent without pairs when the vote is taken, so as not to put themselves on record as opposing the measure."

### NOT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Washington, Nov. 23.—It is said at the navy department that the disinclination of the department to order Rear Admiral Schley to South Africa has no connection whatever with the personality of that officer. Who ever commanded the South Atlantic squadron at this juncture would, it is said, receive similar instructions, for it is regarded as a matter of national policy to refrain from sending warships to either the Cape or to Delagoa Bay or Durban. It is felt to be unwise for the United States to initiate the sending of warships to South Africa now. There can be little doubt that such action on our part would instantly be followed by the naval powers of the continent, and French, Russian and German fleets would follow each other there to the complication of the situation. It is not to be learned that this attitude of our government has been assumed as the result of any representations from the British government.

### WATSON'S FLEET.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Admiral Watson's fleet in Philippine waters, is about to be augmented by three gunboats—Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria—captured from Spain at the battle of Manila bay. Commanding officers have been assigned to the vessels, and Admiral Watson has been empowered to complete the list of officers from those with the Asiatic squadron.

The new acquisitions are about the size of the gunboat Marietta, and they will arrive about the time of the Brooklyn, New Orleans, Nashville and Marietta, making in all quite a large increase in the Asiatic squadron.

### BONDS PURCHASED.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The total amount of bonds purchased by the government under the recent order of the secretary of the treasury is $13,468,850. The purchases yesterday are reported as follows: New York, $496,100; Philadelphia, $7,300; Chicago, $10,500; Baltimore, $1,500; Washington, $1,500; Cincinnati, $172,900; Boston, $172,950; St. Louis, $56,400. Total for the day, $919,150.

### NO CUBAN UPRISING.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Nothing is known here in official circles to warrant the published prediction to the effect that an uprising on a large scale is set for Thanksgiving day in Cuba, directed against the Americans. On the contrary all advices from official sources to the war department go to show that generally, conditions in Cuba are most satisfactory. The story is ascribed here to discontented members of the late Cuban war party.

### THE MAINE VICTIMS

Washington, Nov. 22.—The navy department has about concluded arrangements for bringing to this country the bodies of the 166 sailors of the Maine, now interred in Colon cemetery, Havana. It is now proposed to assign a war ship to this duty between December and February next. The bodies will be brought to Washington and interred in Arlington National cemetery with suitable honors.

### MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The President has directed that a congressional medal of honor be presented to Colonel J. Franklin Bell, 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action, September 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P. I.

### Treasury's Condition.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $295,83,371; gold reserve, $21,619,345.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

## DEWEY DECLARES FOR M'KINLEY.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—A Washington special to the Plain Dealer follows:

"Oh, dear! don't bother me. I talk too much anyhow," said Admiral Dewey, when approached for an interview at the White House.

"What should be done with Aguinaldo when he is captured?" was asked.

"I hope that he will not be captured," responded the admiral. "I hope he will escape."

This was a rather surprising statement for the admiral to make, considering the fact that the government of the United States has sent to the Philippines 65,000 men, whose sole remaining duty now is to capture Aguinaldo. A moment later the admiral explained himself.

"I hope that he will either escape or be killed in battle. If either happens, he relieves us of the embarrassing question of his disposition. If he is captured we will have to treat him with consideration and be governed by precedent."

The admiral cited the case of Jefferson Davis as an instance of what might be done. The admiral said that in his opinion the insurrection is practically at an end. It really cannot be dignified with the name insurrection any more.

"Are you a candidate for President?" was asked.

"No, sir," came the unequivocal answer.

"Mr. McKinley has made a good President, and I am very anxious to see him get a second term. He is a warm friend of mine, and I do not want to hear of anyone attempting to deprive him of another term in office. I shall never cease to thank him for the cheering messages he sent to me whil I was at Manila, and I have preserved them all. I am in no sense a candidate for President. The American people have too good a government, I believe, to think of any such thing seriously. These so-called battle heroes make very poor Presidents, in my estimation.

"Look at poor old Taylor, for example. Do you think the office did him any good? Then there was Grant. To be quite frank about it, I think he made a poor President. In my opinion, the President of the United States ought to be a statesman tried for the duties of that office. Old army and navy officers should stay where they belong."

## NAVAL STATION AT SUBIG BAY.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Admiral Dewey called at the Navy department yesterday in response to a request from Secretary Long to discuss the question of establishing a naval station at Cavite or other point near Manila. Such a station is now in operation at Cavite, but it is foreseen that the requirements of the navy may be much greater than those which are temporarily attended to at Cavite. The admiral brought with him portions of his report to be incorporated in the full report of the Philippine commission. This discusses the establishment of a permanent naval station for the Philippines, and recommends Subig Bay, about sixty miles from Manila, as preferable to Cavite, as there is a fine harbor and many natural advantages for making this a strong naval establishment.

While Admiral Dewey's view will doubtless prevail when a permanent station is established, this will be for Congress to deal with, and the present purpose is to utilize the Cavite station for the current work on the warships. Rear Admiral Gillis' name has been mentioned as commandant of the Cavite station. He was at the department yesterday and conferred with Secretary Long on the subject, but the impression prevails that one of the younger officers will be chosen.

## GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the President's message. A large portion of the message was read by the President, after which the members entered into a general discussion of the policies and recommendations it contained. It met with general approval, and after the meeting had adjourned, several of the members expressed the opinion that it was an unusually strong and able document.

The protests which the cable reports from Cuba say some of the Cubans are working against the reported establishment of a civil government in Cuba, were incidentally brought to the attention of the cabinet by Secretary Root. None of these protests, however, have been officially received here.

Secretary Root said, in answer to a question on this subject, that there was no immediate intention of establishing a civil government in Cuba. This, however must only be taken to mean that no decision has yet been reached concerning the appointment of a civil governor, which has been under consideration for some time. But it can be stated upon high authority that the alleged fomentations now going on in Cuba against the establishment of a civil government may result in allowing the present military government to continue longer than it otherwise would. The administration does not seek to force upon the Cubans a civil government that would be offensive to the majority of the inhabitants of the island.

## UNCLE SAM WON'T AGREE.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The United States has declined to accept the agreement as to the disposition of the Samoan islands reached by Great Britain and Germany. It was possibly the leaking out of some information to this effect that gave rise to the report circulated in Europeans capitals recently of the development of a serious hitch in the negotiations. As a matter of fact, there is no serious hitch, and the reasons which influenced the State department here in rejecting the British-German arrangement, when it was submitted for approval, related entirely to minor matters and touched rather upon the form than the substance of the arrangement.

Having rejected the tentative treaty submitted by the other two powers, our government has in turn, and at the instance of the other parties, prepared and submitted a draft of a treaty which it is hoped will be acceptable to all three powers. This is now before the foreign offices at London and Berlin for consideration, and it is confidently believed here that it will receive unanimous approval, not differing in principle, as already stated, from the original project.

London, Nov. 28.—It is officially stated that the statement that the United States has rejected the agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding Samoa and has submitted a new draft of an agreement is misleading. A representative of the Associated Press has been informed that the exact status of the Samoan question is as follows:

Consequent upon the signing of the Samoan treaty between Germany and Great Britain to which the United States had signified its assent, there was drawn up a new form of agreement between Great Britain and the United States. This was necessitated by the new order of things, but in no wise affected the validity of the German-British agreement, which include spheres of influence in Africa and other matters entirely foreign to American interests. The statement that the agreement has been rejected is based, according to the British officials, entirely upon the suggestions made by the United States of a change in the wording of the draft of the agreement between herself and Great Britain. These changes are entirely grammatical and will be acceded to. That the United States submitted a new treaty affecting the three powers concerned is emphatically denied, and it is pointed out, the United States, though consulted, was not a signatory to the British-German treaty.

## THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH

### A WONDERFUL INSTITUTION VISITED BY THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR.

### Dr. C. H. Carson, the Founder of the School of Vital Science and College of Psychic Sarcology, the Greatest of all Modern Healers.

Special to The Weekly Blade.

In Kansas City on the northeast corner of Washington and Twelfth streets, stands an imposing structure, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, covered with rare flowers, roses and shrubbery. This is the Temple of Health and home of one of the most remarkable institutions in the world. The College of Psychic-Sarcology, the School of Vital Science. This great institution is established, conducted and managed by one of the most gifted men in the art of healing the infirmities of mankind. He has without any doubt treated more patients and cured a larger percentage of those whom he has treated than any other man in modern times.

Dr. Carson is known and his name honored by the thousands upon thousands of people who have been restored to perfect health by his, the greatest of all systems of healing, "Vital Science."

Vital Science heals all diseases without the use of poisonous medicines or dangerous surgical operations. As the name signifies, this system is truly the science of life, and is confined by no limitations of Magnetism, Electricity, Osteopathy, Mesmerism, Christian Science, or any other methods that have proved to be useful only in part because of the limitations their very name suggests. More than 100,000 patients have been examined and treated by Dr. Carson. Among this vast multitude few have failed to receive benefit. The cures effected have been with people from every walk of life; the millionaire banker and the most humble sons of toil, all alike have been blessed by the ministrations of this wonderful man. His Vital Science treatment alone of all the systems ever yet discovered, puts into operation all the forces of life and permanently restores the patient to health after all other methods have failed.

The thousands of testimonials from people of all classes testifying to the wonderful cures they have obtained by visiting Dr. Carson's Temple of Health are duplicated only by those who have been cured by THE HOME VITALIZED TREATMENT.

For those who can not visit Kansas City, the doctor prepares a form of vitalized treatment, which he sends to their homes. Thousands of cases have been successfully treated by the Vitalized Home Treatment.

All letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. C. H. Carson, northeast corner Twelfth and Washington streets, Kansas City, Mo., are promptly answered.

Dr. Carson's Vitalized Home Treatment, which is sent to patients living at a distance, is not composed of drugs or medicines of any kind. The treatment can be used by any one without the slightest danger. Each case is furnished with plain instructions, which are easily understood and applied by the patient at his or her home.

## TO INAUGURATE TAYLOR.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 27.—The plans adopted by Governor Bradley for inaugurating W. S. Taylor as governor on December 12 have been perfected, and are said by a person in authority to include the following astonishing precautions:

For the last two weeks the work of reorganizing the state guard has been going on. Objectionable men, officers and companies have been mustered out of the service and men on whom the governor can rely put in their places. New members have been sworn in, until a force of 3,000 state soldiers can be mobilized at Frankfort on the day of the inauguration.

There will be three or more Gatling gun batteries. Young men from all over the state are being selected to serve these pieces. There are several brass cannon at the Frankfort arsenal, and these will be made ready for use, planted on Arsenal Hill, which overlooks the city and especially the penitentiary, where the Goebel men are reported to have already placed a number of arms for their supporters.

The governor will have one of the Gatling guns trained on the gates of the penitentiary, and the cannon on the hill will be ready to open fire on the penitentiary at the first hostile movement on the part of the men inside.

The Gatling gun will be supported by battalion of infantry, as will the cannon, so that should the Goebel men make a move toward the state house, where the inauguration is to take place, they will be under a cross fire.

The state house will be double guarded, and guards will be placed on every road leading into Frankfort. Railroad trains will be stopped before they reach the city and examined by soldiers before they are allowed to proceed.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 25.—The court of appeals to-day clinched Taylor's right to 1,197 Nelson county votes.

The court, all the judges concurring, refused to dissolve the injunction as asked by Goebel's attorneys. The votes in controversy were certified for W. P., instead of W. S. Taylor. Judge Jones, of Nelson county, ordered the votes counted for W. S. Taylor, and this order is affirmed.

## WILL OUST ROBERTS.

New York, Nov. 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Though comparatively few of the representatives-elect have yet arrived in Washington, the expressions of those who are here make it very apparent that there will be a large majority of the members of the house opposed to allowing Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, to sit with them. Interviews with those who have arrived lead irresistibly to the conclusion that either Mr. Roberts will not be allowed to take his seat at all or that he will be expelled from it after the house has had the report of a committee and has heard both sides of the case.

Mr. Roberts will not be without some supporters on the floor. The technical defense which he sets up meets the approval of some of the members, and he will not be without champions able and ready to make a strong fight in his behalf. The proceedings over his case bid fair to overshadow in interest the proposed financial legislation, the question relating to the newly acquired territory of the United States and every other matter that will come before the House at the beginning of the session. Just what the character of those proceedings will be no one at present knows.

Whether or not Mr. Roberts will be prevented from taking his seat at all when the others members are sworn in, will depend largely upon the action of Mr. Henderson as speaker. Mr. Henderson has not yet intimated what course he will pursue. The house has from time to time refused to allow men to be sworn in when there were conflicting credentials, but there has never been a case in which there was a refusal to administer the oath to a man who presented a certificate of election in due form and absolutely uncontested by a rival applicant for the seat.

### Meade at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, Nov. 27.—The United States transport Meade has arrived here from New York en route to Manila.

The Meade left New York Nov. 16 with 1,110 men of the 43d regiment of volunteers.

## CHANGE IN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28.—Henry C. Payne, the Wisconsin member, will present at the meeting of the national Republican committee in Washington, December 12, a resolution recommending a change in the basis of representation in future Republican national conventions. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, The present basis of representation in national convention is unjust and unequal, and, believing that this injustice should be remedied, resolved that the Republican national committee recommend to the next national convention that a new basis of representation be established as follows: Each state to be entitled to four delegates-at-large, and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding Presidential election for Republican electors; and four delegates from each organized territory and the District of Columbia; and be it further

Resolved, That in allotting delegates to those states provided, aside from delegates-at-large, they shall be divided as near as practicable among the several Congressional districts of the states, the basis shall be the same, and where it is necessary to unite one or more Congressional districts for the purpose of carrying out this resolution, contiguous districts may be united."

If the plan to be proposed by Mr. Payne is recommended by the national committee and adopted by the convention, Alabama would have nine delegates, Arkansas eight, Florida five, Georgia ten, Louisiana six, Mississippi five and South Carolina five—a total of 49, instead of 124, as under the present apportionment.

The other decreases would be: Colorado 1, Idaho 1, Nebraska 2, Nevada 1, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 5, Texas 9, Utah 1, Virginia 6, and Wyoming 1.

The increases would be: California 1, Connecticut 3, Illinois 17, Indiana 6, Iowa 7, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 5, Minnesota 5, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 6, New York 14, North Dakota 1, Ohio 11, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 13, Vermont 1, West Virginia 2, and Wisconsin 7.

The representation of the other states would remain as now. The total number of delegates would be 894 as at present.

### WAR ACTUALLY EXISTS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote has informed the secretary of state that, in view of a doubt which appeared to exist whether her majesty's government recognize that the proceedings now in course in South Africa constitute a state of war between Great Britain and the two South African republics, he had been directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform the secretary of state, as an act of courtesy, that the South African republic and the Orange Free State having declared war against her majesty, the queen, and having invaded the British colonies of the Cape and Natal, a state of war has actually existed since the 11th of October between England and the South African republic and the Free State.

This notice appears to be couched in similar terms to those addressed by the British government to the governments of continental Europe. It will probably not materially affect the United States, except to enable the government to deal vigorously with any persons who attempt to recruit in the United States for either of the parties of the war, Boer or British.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Macrum recently respecting the measure of success attending his efforts to care for the British interests in the two Dutch republics, which were confided to him.

### CHARGES WITCHCRAFT.

Appletotn, Wis., Nov. 25.—John Dalke, a cripple, living in a settlement of Mecklenberg Germans in the town of Center, and who has been accused by his neighbors of being a witch, has begun criminal suits for slander against two of his neighbors who were most industrious in circulating the reports of witchcraft against him.

It was charged against Dalke that by exercise of the sorcerer's art he caused the death of the wife and three children of his brother, prevented the live stock of neighbors from fattening, and causing other ills, which have visited the superstitious community in which he lives.

The excitement in Center has not subsided and accusations of witchcraft are now being brought against other residents of the settlement. Thus far no violence has been done, but the settlement is in a perfect ferment of superstitious terror. Farm work is neglected and little is done but to discuss the alleged manifestations of witchcraft and speculate upon the responsibility therefor.

### SIX NEW CRUISERS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Contracts for the six new 3,500 ton cruisers were awarded to-day at the Navy department in accordance with the recommendations of the board of construction, one to each of the following firms: William R. Trigg, of Richmond; Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N. J.; the Bath Iron works, of Bath, Me.; the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, Cal.; the Fore River Engine Company, of Braintree, Mass., and Measie & Levy, of Philadelphia. All the boats are to be constructed in accordance with the department's designs.

### SLEEPS FOR A WEEK.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 27.—Medical science is baffled by the strange case of Nancy Yolton, 18 years old, of this city. She will go to sleep, sometimes voluntarily, and then again involuntarily, and will wake up only after she has remained in this condition for a week or longer. When she does awake she finds that she can not go to sleep again for probably another week.

These strange attacks first came on last spring. On Monday she noticed that she could not open her left hand. When she went to bed that night she went to sleep and did not awaken until the following Friday noon. These attacks have continued during the summer and fall. The young woman is asleep now, having been in this condition for several days.

### Navy Yard Fire.

Boston, Nov. 25.—A threatening fire broke out in the Charlestown navy yard at 8 o'clock this morning. The building used as the bending shed, one of the oldest structures in the yard, was destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The marines at the yard and sailors from the Machias and Wabash assisted in fighting the flames and adjoining property, which was threatened with destruction, was saved.

### Must Present Their Claims.

San Francisco, Nov. 23—Superior Judge Trout has made an order, in accordance with the petition of Mrs. Nettie Craven, that all persons interested in the estate of the late Senator J. M. Fair appear in court on March 5, 1900, and set forth their claims.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.
25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

## HANNA WILL RETIRE.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—The Leader this morning prints a special from Columbus giving some account of a conference Monday there between Colonel Dick, Governer-Elect Nash and other Republicans. The story goes on to say:

Mr. Dick had a talk with Governor-elect Nash, and, as others were present, it assumed the dignity of a conference. From Republicans who drank the conference into open ears, plus confirmations of their reports, some things can be stated positively, though it is not permissible to set anybody on a pedestal and quote his uterances. These are not all new things, but hitherto they have been in the speculative stage.

Senator Hanna will not be chairman of the national committee which will be chosen at the next national convention. This is his own determination. Nothing could induce him to confront rheumatism and the responsibilitis of a national camapaign at one and the same time. Not even the earnest solicitation of the President will change his determination. But no statement to this effect may be expected from Senator Hanna for some time. In accordance with precedent, the chairman will be named by the nominee for President. President McKinley has not yet canvassed the field of possibilities.

The national convention will be held in Chicago in June. Over half the members of the committee have been heard from, and favor this place and time. The delegates-at-large from Ohio will be Senators Foraker and Hanna, Governor Nash and State Chairman Dick. No atempt will be made to displace Charles L. Kurtz from membership in the national committee, and he will serve, if he so chooses, until the committee ceases to exist in June.

### HAMILTON'S ELMS.

New York, Nov. 27.—The group of 13 elms, planted over a century ago by Alexander Hamilton, are about to be felled and soon a row of modern houses will stand on the ground once occupied by the grove in front of the old Hamilton grange, of which the 13 elms are the sole remaining vestige. The trees, which now stand in Convent avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-first street, were planted by Hamilton in commemoration of the union of the thirteen colonies. The property has recently been divided and sold as building lots. A flimsy picket fence, in which there are many gaps, surrounds the trees now. The original 13 trees stand, but only one put forth leaves this year. Of the rest there remain but scarred and blackened stumps, threatening to fall.

### BRYAN WILL REST.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 28.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan has decided to spend the winter in Texas and California seeking rest, of which he feels the need after the exhausting campaign he made in his own and other states prior to the late elections. He has rented his Lincoln home and will be absent at least six months.

### Bible in Nebraska Schools.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 28.—State Superintendent Jackson has decided that the Bible may be read in the Nebraska public schools. The matter was laid before him in a case from Gage county, where one family in a district wanted the teacher enjoined from using the book, although all others favored it.

# Markets and Crops.

## THE TRADE REPORTS.

New York, Nov. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Monetary anxieties have faded with sales of bonds to the treasury under the recent offer. While the extraordinary volum of business throughout the country requires greater activity of currency than in ordinary times, there is no indication that the volume has not been ample all the year, and the course of money markets throughout the interior shows that embarrassment there has been due to operations outside industries and general trade.

The iron industry shows no yielding in material, but a little advance in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg with large inquiries for next year. Prices of rails are maintained, with one contract reported of 20,000 tons for Janap, and another pending for South Africa. A single order for car axles covers 33,000 axles, or 8,500 tons. Structural prices do not yield, and angles are quoted higher.

Heavy orders in the past are reflected by shipments of boots and shoes amounting to 281,272 cases in three weeks. New business is checked by continuing rise in prices, which have reached in some grades 20 cents per pair.

Sales of wool pass all records, having been at the three chief markets 61,694,203 pounds in the three weeks of November, whereas October sales in five weeks were but 68,314,989 pounds, and in only one other full month have sales ever reached sixty million pounds. The demand for goods continues so large as to encourage much buying by mills in spite of the advancing prices.

Cotton goods are rising also, and print cloths have been advanced an eighth, a proposed sliding scale at Fall River having probably averted a strike, though at other cities higher wages are demanded. Cotton advanced three-sixteenths, the decrease of nearly 500,000 bales in exports this month being more than balanced by light receipts from plantations.

Wheat wearied speculators with scarcely any change in prices for the week. Though western receipts are 30 per cent below last year's for the week, and have been in three weeks but 16,505,973 bushels against 28,644,199 last year, the decrease in exports is heavy. So slender a foreign demand in Atlantic markets, with prices so low as they have been, tends strongly to prevent a rise in prices, and the exports of corn also have some influence, amounting for the three weeks to 11,769,643 bushels against 7,572,033 last year.

In spite of the great decrease in cotton and wheat, exports of merchandise from New York have been nearly $2,500,000 larger for the week than last year, and for three weeks only about $600,000, or 3 per cent, smaller than last year, when from all ports the value for the month was $129,797,965, the largest ever known except in December, and the excess of exports over imports was $77,701,137.

Apparently manufactured exports must now be very heavy, although prices have been rising, and the increase in imports, though about 14 per cent for the month, cannot reduce the favorable balance greatly.

Failures for the week have been 191 in the United States against 188 last year, and 22 in Canada against 21 last year.

### REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Nov. 28, 1899.

#### The Past Week's Markets.

The trade in wheat has been comparatively light during the past week. Prices closed 1 to 1¼c lower than a week ago but the market to-day exhibited more strength than for several days. The European demand has been less than anticipated. The war in the Transvaal has had little influence on prices. In corn, trade has been moderate. Prices closed without strength at a decline of ½ to 1c. Clover seed has held steady, with no change of importance except March delivery seed, which has advanced 7½c per bushel. Receipts have been fairly good.

### Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened with little change today compared with yesterday's close and steady. Liverpool opened a small fraction off, but closed with a fractional advance. Receipts in the northwest comparatively light—947 cars, against 1,225 corresponding day last week, and 2,041 cars a year ago. The December futures held well, there being little liquidation. Shorts covered some, and and prices on the whole showed more tendency toward strength than for several days past. Toward the close there was fairly free buying of December, and the markets firmed. At the close there was a trifle ease. Trade, as has been the case for some time past, was dull.

Prices of wheat to-day:

| Dec.— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo | 67⅝ | 68 | 67⅝ | b67⅞ |
| Chicago | 65⅞ | 66 | 65¾ | 65⅞ |
| New York | 70⅞ | b71⅛ | 70⅞ | b71⅛ |
| St. Louis | 67⅝ | b67⅞ | 67⅝ | a67⅞ |
| Minneapolis | 62 | 62⅜ | 62 | 62¼-⅜ |
| Duluth | b64¼ | b64⅝ | b64¼ | b64⅝ |

At Chicago May wheat opened at 70c; high, 70⅜c; low, 69⅞c; close, 70¼c. At New York May wheat opened at 74⅞c, rose to 75¼c, and closed at 75c asked. At St. Louis May wheat opened at 71⅝c; close, 72⅛c asked. At Minneapolis May wheat opened at 66½c asked, and closed at 66⅝@66⅞c. At Duluth May wheat opened at 68¼c bid, and closed at 68⅝c.

Prices of wheat closed ⅛ to ½c above yesterday's close.

Corn opened steady at about yesterday's close with a fair demand and there was no marked change during the day. Trade was not heavy. At Chicago November corn was worth 31c; December, 31@31⅛, open and high, and 31 low and close; May, 32⅝; high, 32¾; low, 32½; close 32⅝. At New York December corn opened at 38½ asked; close, 38⅓ bid; May, 38⅝, close, 38⅝c asked.

Telegram from Lamson Bros.: Average daily clearances of wheat and flour at Atlantic and Gulf ports for 72 consecutive business days, 550,000 bushels. Corn from all United States ports, 653,000 bushels daily.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat increase east, 2,358,000 bushels; Europe decrease, 1,000,000 bushels; corn increase, 704,000 bushels; oats decrease, 39,000 bushels.

November oats at Chicago, 22⅝c; December 22¼c, high 22⅝c, low 22¼c, close 22⅝c; May, 23⅞c, high 24⅛c, low 23⅞c, close 24c.

Pork at Chicago for November, $8.02; December, $8.00, high $8.05, low $8.00, close $8.02.

Lard at Chicago for November, $4.90; December, $4.92 open and high, and $4.90 low and close.

Berlin wheat ¼c lower. Buda-Pesth, 1½c lower than yesterday.

Liverpool futures ¼@½d advance. Spot corn, 1½d lower; futures ⅛d lower.

Paris wheat, 10@20c lower; flour, 20@25c lower.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 625,000 bushels; corn, 1,148,000; oats, 50,500.

Primeary receipts of wheat, 1,718,655 bushels; same time last year, 822,000. shipments, 562,577 bushels; same time last year, 1,190,000. Corn receipts, 536,825 bushels; same time last year, 415,000. Shipments, 455,673 bushels; same time last year, 1,311,000.

### The Close at Toledo—Wheat Higher.

Cash and future delivery wheat was up ¼c at the Toledo Produce Exchange today, compared with yesterday. There was a fair trade for future delivery, but sales of cash were light. Just at the close there was a firm tone.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 67½c, close 67¾c; No. 3 soft red, 65¼c.

December wheat, 67⅝c, 68c, and close 67⅞c bid; May, 73c, 73¼c, and close 73⅛c asked; July, 73⅛c.

### Corn Dull, Lower.

Corn was dull and a strong fraction lower, but steady; No. 2 mixed corn, 32½@32c; No. 3 corn, 31c; No. 4 corn, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, December, 31⅛c bid; May, 32⅝c bid.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 23½; No. 2 mixed, May, 25c bid; No. 2 white, 25½; No. 3 white, 24½.

Rye dull; firm; No. 2 mixed, 57c; No. 3, 54½.

Clover seed dull, steady; prime old, cash, $5.75 bid; December, $5.45; March, $5.60; then $5.57½; No. 2 seed, $4.15 to $4.60. Receipts, 408 bags; shipments, 1,658.

### Toledo Produce Market.

As Thanksgiving approaches, the market shows a better display of products. To-day the market was well patronized, so far as fine quality of everything for Thanksgiving went. Many people laid in supplies to-day, to avoid the activity of to-morrow. Butter of best quality holds well. Eggs are in demand with supply only fair. Vegetables steady and in good supply. Dressed meats are easier in hogs. Poultry in good supply, except turkeys, which are in quantity not more than to meet the demand.

Butter—Finest quality creamery, 25@26c; dairy, 18c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 20@21c.

Vegetables—Rutabagos, bu., 35c; turnips bu., 25@30c; carrots, bu., 25@30c; parsnips, bu., 35@40c; onions, bu., 30c; cabbages, per pound, 1c; oyster plant, doz. bunches, 25c; beets, bu., 30c; potatoes, bu., 35@40c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $2.25, Virginia, $1.85; squashes, dozen, $1.00@1.50; lettuce, lb., 10c; celery, dozen stalks, 25@40c; beans, bu., $1.70.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4½c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $11; No. 2, $10.

Straw—Per ton, car lots, $4; oat straw, $4.00@4.50.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10c; No. 2's, 9c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@85c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, lb., 8@9c; old fowls, 7½@8c; turkeys, dressed, 11½c; ducks and geese, 8@9c.

Fruits—Cranberries, bu., $2.00; per quart, 8c; lemons, box, $3.50@4.25; oranges, box, $1.75@2.00; apples, bbl., $2.50@3.00.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $5.00; beef, lb., 6½@8½c; calves, lb., 8@8½c; mutton, lb., 6@7c; lambs, lb., 8@9c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 43c; boiled, 45c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 5c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $15, screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15; bran, $14.50.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@10c; raccoon, 10@80c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 56½c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in car—New, per 100 lbs., 35@40c; old, 50c.

### Grain and Produce.

New York, Nov. 28.—Butter—Receipts, 8,594 packages; market steady; western creamery, 23@27c; June creamery, 22@25c; factory, 15½@18c. Cheese—Receipts, 6,886 packages; market firm; small September, 12½@12¾c; finest October, 12@12¼c; large fancy September, 12¾@12½c; large October, finest, 11½c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,596 packages; market steady; western ungraded at mark, 14@20c. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady. Coffee, firm.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 65⅞@66c; May, 70¼@70⅜c; July, 70⅞c. Corn—Nov., 31c; Dec., 31c; Jan., 30⅞@31c; May, 32⅝@32¾c. Oats—Nov., 22⅝c; Dec., 22⅝c; May, 24c. Pork—Nov., $8.02½; Dec., $8.02½; Jan., $9.45@9.47½; May, $9.57½. Lard—Nov., $4.90; Dec., $4.90; Jan., $5.12½; May, $5.30@5.32½. Ribs—Nov., $4.87½; Dec., $4.87½; Jan., $4.95; May, $5.10. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.39; S. W., $1.39; Dec., $1.38⅝c; May, $1.35½.

### Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 28.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 10 cars, holdovers; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market steady; pigs, $3.90; Yorkers, $3.85; mediums and heavy, $4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market firm; best lambs, $5.30; others same as yesterday.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Nov. 28.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market opened fairly active but generally 5c lower; Yorkers, $4.85; mediums, $4.90; pigs, $4.85; stags and roughs, $2.75@3.75; closing steady.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28.—The demand for cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active at $3.00@4.00; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, active at $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Market, dull; prime lambs, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $3.00@4.00; culls, $1.00@2.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; large receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.85@3.90; Yorkers, $3.75@3.85; pigs, $3.75@3.85; roughs, $2.75@3.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Nov. 28—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; market generally steady; butchers' stock strong; canners, 10c higher and active; beeves, $4.25@7.00; cows, $3.00@4.75; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.00; Texas fed beeves, $4.25@5.25; westerns, $4.00@4.75. Hogs—Receipts today, 37,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; left over, 4,456; common heavy hogs weak and shade lower, other grades steady; mixed and butchers, $3.75@3.97½; good to choice heavy, $3.80@3.90; rough heavy, $3.65@3.75; light, $3.75@3.95; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.90.

## THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

### Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Nov. 28.—The stock market was quiet at the opening and changes did not exceed a half, except in Baltimore & Ohio preferred, which rose 1¼, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, which rose a point. Gains were made with one or two exceptions.

Profit-taking was invited by the opening rise, and there were short sales in spots. Sugar, Baltimore & Ohio preferred, General Electric and a sprinkling of other specialties fell a point. Purchases to cover short lines in Sugar and Manhattan and a demand for Brooklyn Transit and Federal Steel caused a substantial rally in many stocks.

There was a good demand for the metal group, following the rise in Federal Steel, National epublic, Colorado Fuel and Steel & Wire had a point's rise. Pennsylvania and New York Central ruled over a point above last night. The general tone was quite firm without regard to the erratic movement in Sugar, Leather and Manhattan. Business in bonds was slight, but prices were well sustained.

### New York Stock Market.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 154¾ | 156⅛ | 154 | 155 |
| Con. Tobacco | 42¾ | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ |
| Am. Tobacco | 118½ | 118⅞ | 118¼ | 118⅛ |
| Atchison | 22¾ | 23⅛ | 22¾ | [illegible] |
| Atchison, pfd. | 65¾ | 66⅛ | 65½ | 65⅞ |
| Am. Steel Wire | 49¼ | 50 | 49 | 49 |
| C., B. & Q. | 133¼ | 133½ | 132⅞ | 133⅛ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 63¾ | 64¼ | 62¾ | 63⅞ |
| Federal Steel | 61¾ | 62⅝ | 61¾ | 61⅞ |
| Chesp. & Ohio | 29⅞ | 30⅜ | 29½ | 30 |
| Federal Steel, pfd. | 81⅜ | 82⅜ | 81⅝ | 82⅜ |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 88 | 89½ | 87⅞ | 88⅛ |
| People's Gas | 113⅜ | 114⅜ | 113½ | 113⅞ |
| General Electric | 131½ | 131½ | 130⅜ | 130⅜ |
| Kansas & Texas pfd | 40 | 40 | 39⅛ | 39⅜ |
| Louisville & Nashv. | 85⅜ | 85⅞ | 85⅛ | 85⅜ |
| Leather, pfd. | 80 | 80⅜ | 79⅜ | 79⅝ |
| North. Pacific | 55⅜ | 55⅞ | 55¼ | 55⅝ |
| Manhattan | 105¼ | 106⅜ | 104⅞ | 105⅞ |
| Missouri Pacific | 48⅜ | 49 | 48⅛ | 48⅜ |
| North. Pacific, pfd. | 75⅜ | 76 | 75⅛ | 75⅞ |
| New York Central | 138¼ | 140⅜ | 138⅜ | 139⅜ |
| South. Pacific | 43¼ | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 43 |
| Pacific Mail | 46 | 46⅛ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Rock Island | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 113½ | 113⅝ |
| St. Paul | 125¼ | 125¼ | 124⅞ | 124⅞ |
| South. Ry. pfd. | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58 | 58⅛ |
| Union Pacific, com. | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 49⅞ | 50 |
| Union Pacific, pfd. | 77⅜ | 77½ | 77 | 77 |
| Wabash, pfd. | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | 22⅛ |
| Western Union | 88 | 88 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |

New York, Nov. 28.—Money steady at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual busiress in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86½ for demand and $4.81@4.81¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.82@4.82½ and $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.80. Silver certificates, 58⅝@59¾c. Bar silver, 58⅞c. Mexican dollars, 47⅛c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

| | Nov. 28. | Nov. 21. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4's (new) coupons | 132½ | 132 |
| U. S. 4's (new) registered | 132½ | 132 |
| U. S. 5's coupons | 111⅛ | 111 |
| U. S. 5's registered | 111⅛ | 111 |
| U. S. 4's (old) coupons | 113¾ | 113 |
| U. S. 4's (old) registered | 113¾ | 113 |
| U. S. 2's registered | 102 | 101 |
| U. S. 3's coupons | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| U. S. 3's registered | 109¼ | 109 |

### Trade.

The fine weather during the past week restricted somewhat the demand for winter products, yet the trade was large. Prices in nearly everything have held firmly.

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—Offerings were fair during the week. The market was satisfactory, although there was a large proportion of low grades. The buyers of new tobacco were cut in large numbers. Old burley and new dark tobacco were in demand. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or mixed) | $ 4.50@ 5.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 5.50@ 6.50 |
| Common lugs | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Medium lugs | 7.00@ 7.50 |
| Good lugs | 7.50@ 8.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 7.00@ 8.00 |
| Common leaf | 8.00@ 9.50 |
| Medium leaf | 9.00@11.00 |
| Good leaf | 12.00@15.00 |
| Fine and selections | 18.00@21.00 |

Colory Burley.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or mixed) | $ 6.00@ 6.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Common lugs | 7.00@ 8.00 |
| Medium lugs | 8.00@ 8.50 |
| Good lugs | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Common leaf (short) | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Common leaf | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Medium leaf | 9.50@11.50 |
| Good leaf | 12.50@15.00 |
| Fine and selections | 18.00@21.00 |

DARK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or sound) | $ 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Trash (sound) | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| Common lugs | 3.25@ 3.75 |
| Medium lugs | 3.75@ 4.50 |
| Good lugs | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 4.50@ 5.50 |
| Common leaf | 5.50@ 6.25 |
| Medium leaf | 6.25@ 7.25 |
| Good leaf | 7.25@ 8.50 |
| Fine and selections | 20.00 |

### Oil Market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tiona | $1.78 |
| Pennsylvania | 1.63 |
| Barnesville | 1.43 |
| Corning | 1.44 |
| New Castle | 1.38 |
| North Lima | 1.09 |
| South Lima | 1.09 |
| Indiana | 1.09 |
| Scio | 1.61 |

### Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Provisions opened easy, weakened somewhat by a liberal supply of hogs and lower prices for the same. Trade was dull. May pork opened a shade down at $9.60 and sold to $9.57½. May lard unchanged at $5.32½, and May ribs equal to last night's close at $5.10.

### The Cotton Market.

New York, Nov. 28.—The market for cotton futures opened steady with prices 3 to 6 points higher, the rise being an indifferent response to strong English cables, and very bullish news from the cotton belt. Early events demonstrated conclusively that the professional contingent considered the market to be in an unsafe condition owing to the tremendous long interest outstanding and relatively meagre short account. The initial rise was soon rapidly crumbling away under active selling of long stuff and vigorous attacks by the bear forces. On the downturn Liverpool sent selling orders and weak cables. The uneasiness of holders was increased by the knowledge that the week will be broken into by a holiday, coming as it does when sentiment is hanging more or less in the balance. Private advices reported light receipts and increasing strength in spot markets south. Unofficial cables attributed the sudden uplift in Liverpool to failure of an old and very conservative bear house, caught heavily short on the late upward movement. Before the close of the first hour prices locally were a shade under the final figures of yesterday.

Futures opened steady at the advance. December, $7.56; January, $7.60; February, $7.59; March, $7.62; April, $7.63; May, $7.65; June, $7.65; July, $7.65; August, $7.60; October, $6.98.

Spot cotton, steady; middling uplands, 7 13-16c; middling gulf, 8 1-16c.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 7 13-16c; middling gulf, 8 1-16c; sales, 849 bales.

### Wool.

From Dun's Review: "The sales continue far beyond all precedent, at the three chief markets 17,879,392 pounds for the week, and for three weeks in November 61,694,203 pounds, of which 54,667,228 were domestic. This is about as large a quantity as the heaviest sales ever made in any full month, though in five weeks of October the sales were 68,314,989 pounds. With much trading between dealers there is also reported constant buying by mills, the advance of the London market stimulating. At Boston prices are reported somewhat higher, with all kinds sharing, but selected staple Territory forced up to 68 cents clean. At New York the market is also quite active, especially for pulled and at Philadelphia it is very firm, with sales said to be mainly to consumers."

From Bradstreet's: "The demand for wool continues active, with prices working higher from day to day. The statistical position of the world is very strong, and even at the advanced prices here no supplies could be imported at within many cents per pound of ruling prices. Dealers who have reduced their stocks are buying of their neighbors to stock up, while manufacturers are operating freely and paying the full advance. For territory fine medium and fine the scoured basis of sales is about 58@60 cents, while staple wools range up to 62@67 cents scoured, the latter for Montana lots. Many holders will not sell at these prices. Fleece wools are in small supply and held higher at 34@35 cents for XX and above Ohio, with Ohio delaines at 37@38 cents. Some holders will not show best delaines below 40 cents. Some good lines of Australian wools have cleaned up on the scoured basis of 85 to 90 cents, while to import these wools the cost would be 90@95 cents based on present prices abroad."